ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,845—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	22nd April.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	30th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Reich	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Irelich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	17th May 1903
b CHINA	Mosca	3,409	13th June 1903
b SILESIA	—	3,139	13th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 438, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	F. Cabol	4,331	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street

Bombay, 9th April, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

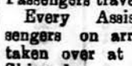
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 22nd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
TONKIN	6,283	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,249	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 28th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,635	Birch	30th April 1903
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
(UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

WEDDING RECEPTIONS,
EVENING PARTIES,
PICNICS DANCES AT HOME, ETC., ETC.

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES CAKES

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
"The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER OR WEATHER TELL-TALE.

APART from the necessity of every ship having to carry a Barometer under the conviction that the safety of a vessel may be promoted by a foreknowledge of the weather, who is there in India, Official or Merchant, who is not curious about the monsoon? The Governor of a Presidency, the Commissioner of a Division, the Collector of a District, the Forest Officer, &c., or the Merchant interested in the Agricultural Products of the Country are all more or less on the QUI VIVE for information as to meteorological changes for the good or otherwise of the Country, or for the safety or otherwise of speculation. This desire for information has developed a growing taste for instruments that will enable observers to foretell changes and which has also given a great impetus to the manufacture of that form of Barometer known as the ANEROID. As a simple weather indicator the ANEROID BAROMETER is, in many respects, superior to some of the varieties of Mercurial Barometer, while in its least expensive form its appearance is elegant and compact. The Aneroid has the advantage of being portable where the Mercurial Barometer is not. The Aneroid Barometer is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to recording indications in such a manner as to enable observers to foretell weather, and there can be no doubt that it is an instrument which from the ingenuity displayed in its construction and the accuracy of its indications, is entitled to the highest confidence from the public.

We have now a collection of ANEROID BAROMETERS in circular form neatly cased in oak, of designs which would ornament the wall of any Club, Library, Office or Home and be found useful.

FROM Rs. 15-8 TO Rs. 90.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS AND ENJOY A LARGER SALE THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy and Asti Spumanti.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds and Italian Lemons, Rs. 1-8 per 100.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTILAL DAYABHAI, has contracted TO SELL to PRANJIVANDAS DULLUBDAS and GANGADAS RANGHIDAS, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest therein or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claims that may thereafter be preferred against the said property and the same, if any, will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 2757, Old Survey No. 89 and New Survey No. 823, together with the messuages, tenements or dwellings erected or being thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3244 (1 & 2) 3245, and Street Nos. 14, 27, 35, and all which premises are situated at and on the North side of Chandanwadi Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Dossabhai Vethna, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Rustomji Wadia, and on or towards the South by the said Chandanwadi Lane.—Dated this 20th day of April, 1903.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1903, at which the following special resolution, which was passed by the Shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 15th of April, 1903, will be submitted for confirmation, viz:—

That Article 128 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the words "at present" after the words "the partners who" and by substituting therefor the words "on the sixteenth day of May, 1903," and by the striking out the word "hereafter" after the words "or who may" and by substituting therefor the word "thereafter" and by inserting after the words "Messrs. Narayan Dhondoba and Co., shall be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company" the following words "for the period of 25 years from the sixteenth day of May, 1903.

By Order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA.

NOTICE.

WANTED

DRAFTSMEN, for permanent employment in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches (subject to one year of probation) on the following rates of salary:—

2nd Grade Draftsman ..... 80 4 100 per mensem.
3rd Grade Draftsman ..... 60 3 75 per mensem.

Age, Technical Education, Qualifications, and last salary, should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates, with history of services.

Applications should be addressed to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Burma up till 1st June, 1903.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma.
Rangoon, April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS. beg to inform their numerous Customers that their Establishment has been REMOVED to No. 1, Sitaram Buildings, next to Crawford Market.

The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT will REMAIN in their Old Premises, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market.

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

WHEREAS I the Undersigned, MAHOMEDALLY EBRAMJEE, carrying on business at Juma Masjid, Market, Bombay, have been selling Umbrellas bearing a "GLOBE" Mark which I admit to be a colourable imitation of your well-known "BALLOON" Mark on Umbrellas imported for sale in Bombay by you AND WHEREAS proceedings have been instituted against me at your instance in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with (inter alia) selling the Umbrellas above referred to with the said "GLOBE" mark. NOW I DO HEREBY EXPRESS my unqualified regret that I have been selling Umbrellas bearing a Trade Mark which is capable of being mistaken for your Trade Mark and is a colourable imitation of the same and beg to APOLOGISE to you for having done so. I AGREE AND UNDERTAKE not to use the said "GLOBE" Mark in question again, nor any other Mark resembling your "BALLOON" Mark. I AGREE that you may make such use of this Apology as you may think fit.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

MAHOMEDALLY EBRAMJEE.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 8-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.
Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

COCHIN STATE 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1903 FOR Rs. 10,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, Tenders from persons resident in India are invited by the COCHIN DARBAR for a LOAN of Rs. 10,00,000 upon Debentures bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, which will be issued for the sum of Rs. 100, or some multiple of Rs. 100. The Loan now issued will be repayable in 15 years, *i. e.* on the 15th of July, 1918, and the Customs Revenue of the State amounting to Rs. 1,10,560 per annum, which amount is guaranteed to the Cochin Darbar by the Government of India under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1853, will be set apart as a Sinking Fund for the interest and repayment of this Loan.

2. Tenders will be received by the Diwan of Cochin up to the 31st May, 1903.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, either in Currency Notes or a Draft on the Bank of Madras, Cochin, equivalent to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. If the Tender is accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment tendered is not fully paid up on or before the 15th of July 1903.

4. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

N. PATTABHIRAMA RAU,
Diwan of Cochin.
Office of the Diwan of Cochin, Ernakulam 31st March, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the P. and O. Co.'s Office and Messrs. Rose & Co., the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glass ware, English ice box, military saddle, Singer's hand sewing machine, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, drawing room suite of settee and chairs, lined tapestry, etc., the property of Sergt.-Major E. A. Bentley, proceeded to England and others.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st April, 1903.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR

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By Order,
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21st April, 1903.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between us the Undersigned "WILLIAM RICHARDSON and EDWARD HEWETT, carrying on business at 101, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, under the Style or Firm of "RICHARDSON and HEWETT" is DISSOLVED by effluxion of time as from the 31st day of March, 1903. All debts due to and owing by the said Firm will be received and paid by the said EDWARD HEWETT who will CONTINUE TO CARRY on the said business at the same address under the style of "RICHARDSON and HEWETT."—Dated this thirty-first day of March, 1903.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.

SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO. MANZANILLA

OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—

DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co).
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
6 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Tsaiping,	Manilla	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

By Post 1-2,

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 7/16	= + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 1/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 7/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	50	= + 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·50 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·87	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	= 1/4 per cent
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= unchanged

Rubber—Para Rubber 3s 10 1-2d=unchanged. Wheat Club No. 1, 31s. April-May. Business done. Linseed Bold 41 3-8. May-June. Business done Tone easier.

At Liverpool—

	Bales.
Total week's sales	40,000
„ Sold for spec.	1,000
„ Sold for exportation	4,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	63,000
„ Actual exports	9,000
„ Week's Imports	103,000
„ Stock	727,000
Surats week's sales	200
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	2,000
„ Week's Imports	16,000
„ Stock	11,000
Afloat American	150,000
„ Indian	41,000
Total visible supply	2,640,000 bales.
„ of which is East Indian,	270,000 „
„ stock in London	7,000 „
„ Quantity in sight	9,310,000 „

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 5·46 = + 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·25 +2	5·26 +2	5·26 +1	5·26 +2
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct. Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·16 +1	4 81 +3	4·62 +3	4·55 +3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	25,000 bales.
Do. last year	9,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 „
Do. Continent	8,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·40—unchanged
Futures, month of July	9 82— +2
Do. do. December	8·37—unchanged

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-16—unchanged
Futures month of July	10·13— +3
Do. October	8·39—unchanged
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 18th April, 1903:—

Cotton	12,891 bales.
Wheat	17,415 cwts.
Linseed	37,080 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	25,511 „
Gingellyseed	3,477 „
Poppyseed	3,713 „
Groundnuts	280 „
Castorseed	15,940 „
Rice	53,506 „
Myrabollams	4,184 „
Cottonseed	14,770 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 20.

EXCHANGE—Tone easier.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138-1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	121 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	161 1-2
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98 14
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 14

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 16th April	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd April	6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th Feb.	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 4
Forward April-May	7 4

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7
Do Forward April-May	5 7
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 12
Do Forward April-May	5 12
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5 15
Do Guzerat Forward, April-May	5 15

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	7 0
Forward April-May	6 15

Castorseed—Tone dull.

Ready	21 1-4
Forward April-May	...

Wheat Tone firmer.

Club No.	31
Delhi	46
Left Red Aimeo	29

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	7,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·23 —2	5·24 —2	5·25 —1

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·24 —2	5·15 —1	4·79 —2	4·60 —2	4·53 2—

COTTON.—Tone quiet. There is only a small enquiry on the part of Exporters and Mills. Sawginned Dhawar is in some demand and the price is quoted 3 to 4 higher.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	164	157	25 April.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	185	176	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	184	175	...	do.
Belati M. G	188	180	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damaogaum Poolgaum M. G.	196	188	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	196	188	...	do.
Akola M. G.	193	184	...	do.
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Broach do	235	229	..	do.
Bhownugger do	209	200	...	May.
Do H. G.	205	196	184	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	...	224-5 do.
Westerns	...	...	...	208 do

The following changes occurred in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 18th April, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 8,57,701	Increase
Other Deposits	94,325	Decrease
Sundries	63,314	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	88,477	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	27,944	Decrease
Credits on Securities	3,78,790	Increase
Loans do.	41,170	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	2,77,234	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	2,02,149	Increase
Sundries	19,398	Increase
Cash	7,60,066	Increase

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	85 3-4
Bar Silver	22 1-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LISTON—April 17, at Bombay, the wife of Captain W Glen Liston, M.D., F.R.S.E. Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JASSAWALA—April 20, at Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, Bamanji Hormusji Jassawala, father of Messrs Barjorji, Nasserwanji, and Framji Jassawala. Aged 67 years. Deeply regretted by relatives and friends. Funeral to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

THANAWALA—The Uthamna or the 3rd day ceremony of the late Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawala, C.I.E., Dewan of Rutlam and the late Chief Justice of Baroda, who died on Sunday morning, will take place at the late Mr. Hormusji N. Cooper's "Windy Hall" Bungalow at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

GOA.

DEATH.

DEVLIN—April 13, at Satarda in Sawantwadi, Goa Frontier, wife of Neil Devlin, Salt Revenue Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PERKINS—April 18, at Jesselton, British North Borneo, the wife of Mr A J Perkins, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TARTE—HARVEY—April 15, at St John's, Peshawar, by the Rev C P C Nugent, Bernard Richard Kinneir Tarte, Major the Buffs, younger son of Colonel W J Tarte, late 31st Regiment and 4th King's, to Aimee Josephine Dreyton, widow of the late Surgeon-General Robert Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., I.M.S., and daughter of the late Theodore Drayton Grimke, of Ashley Grange, Charleston, South Carolina, U.S America.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 5-47m., 7-0a. Low water, 0-27m., 0-2a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Board Meeting, Albert Buildings, 4 p.m.

Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufactoring Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p. m.

Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

J. N. WADIA DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, during the month of March, was 1324, the average daily attendance being 42·7.

THEFT OF PIECE-GOODS.—Megji Motiji, a commission agent, having his place of business in Snaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that on Friday last two bales of cotton piece-goods of the value of Rs. 570 were stolen from the verandah of his shop.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, other places in Sindh, Muscat, and Gwadur, per s.s. Kerbela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Valetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

MR. JIVANJEE MODI'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Doyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p.m. to-day by Shamsul Ulma Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is "A few events of Parsee History in India—their dates." The lecture is open to the public.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Superintendent Stanford of the D Division, Bombay Police, having proceeded on seven months' leave, the following transfers have been made in the Force:—Mr. Barnett from Mahim to be Superintendent of Police, D Division; Inspector Willism on to be Acting Superintendent of F Division; and Inspector Flanagan to be Acting Superintendent, Mahim Division.

SELLING TODDY WITHOUT A LICENCE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nariman B. Doctor of the Abkari Department prosecuted Tookaram Pandu, a Hindu, on a charge of selling toddy without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. The accused was arrested in the act of selling a bottle of toddy at his house in Harkness Road, Walkeshwar, on Sunday last. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallaudaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Coronation ..... George
Overture	Romantique ..... Keler Bela
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance ..... Sullivan
Mazurka	La Czarina ..... Gaune
Four Dances	Merrie England ..... Edward German
No 1 Hornpipe. No 2 Minuet, No 3 Rustic Dance. No 4 Jig	
Valse	Souviens Toi ..... Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Gilbert Harrison alias Robert Rent, with the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 350, belonging to Mr. Naorozjee Jehangirjee Doctor, a student at St. Xavier's High School. Evidence showed that the complainant left the bicycle on the ground floor of St. Xavier's High School at about 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, and went to attend his class. On his return at noon he missed the machine. About 3-30 p.m. the police came to him with a bicycle which he identified as the one which had been stolen. The accused was arrested while trying to dispose of the machine to Jivaji Khanbhoy, a Bori, in Null Bazar the same afternoon at two o'clock. Mr. Sullivan said that the accused was a notorious character, and had been convicted at Calcutta, Bombay, and probably at Jubbulpore also. He was the person who stole a diamond of the value of Rs. 13,000 from Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey's shop in Calcutta. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment, to receive 25 stripes, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo a further term of six months in jail. The accused was also ordered to notify his residence to the police for a period of five years after his release from jail.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade		2	5
B Mandvi, Chunam, Domeo Khadi and Dongri	17	22	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsawady, Bhuleshwer, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	25	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	20	18	30
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	41	37	63
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	22	17	26
G Mahim and Worli	27	23	39
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	18	27
Total	161	169	282
Total plague deaths to date	257,583	117,435	
Same date last year	61	92	176

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all hemists, Grocers, &c

ALLEGED FORGERIES BY A SOLDIER.

PROSECUTION AT DELHI.

Before the Assistant Commissioner of Delhi on the 15th instant Sergeant Ernest H. Long formerly of B Battery R. H. A. and now a probationer in the Supply and Transport Corps and Colour-Sergeant Watson Supply and Transport Corps were charged with forgery personation and other offences. Mr Philip Morton Barrister-at-law appeared for Watson; Long was not represented. Inspector C W. Tancred Punjab Police, conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Morton asked that his client should not stand in the dock as he had a complete answer to the charges and the Magistrate allowed the accused to be seated next to his counsel.

The first witness called was Mr. G. H. Webb, Manager of the Delhi Branch of the Bank of Upper India who said that Long came to his office in March and produced a cheque for £1,000 on Messrs. Cox and Company saying that he only wanted £100 the balance to be kept in deposit. He said his father had sent him the money as a birthday present, and that Major Williams, Supply and Transport Corps, had recommended the Bank of Upper India to him. Witness refused to negotiate the cheque as Long was a stranger, and suggested that he should go to the Bank of Bengal, as he said that he had transacted his Durbar business with it. The cheque was in favour of Lionel White. Watson opened an account with the bank on the 12th January, with a deposit of Rs. 957, and closed it on the 28th February, when he was handed a balance of Rs. 386.

Mr. F. Burton, Manager of the local Delhi and London Bank, said Long called on him on the 3rd March, saying he was Lieutenant Lionel White, Unattached List, and presented a cheque for Rs. 21,000 on Cox and Company, which witness accepted for collection. It was returned by the last mail marked "No account." Long asked for no money, and witness gave him none. Messrs. Cox and Company wrote that the cheque was taken from a book issued to Lieutenant W. J. J. Collas, 2nd Staffords.

The Magistrate: Where is Mr. Collas?

Inspector Tancred; He is at Agra. He is ill, and will not be able to appear for three weeks.

Mr. Burton, continuing his evidence said that Long at the same time produced another cheque for Rs 200 odd, signed by "J. J. Jervois, Captain, 3rd Rifle Brigade in favour of Lieutenant Lionel White. Witness offerred to collect it, but Long was not agreeable to the proposal. He said he was well-known at the Bank of Bengal, and witness suggested that he should go there. Long had in his hand and envelope addressed to the Bank of Bengal, and a bundle of what looked like Commissariat or P. W. D. cheque forms on the Treasury He was very smartly dressed. Witness subsequently consulted the Army List, and could find no Lieutenant Lionel White or Captain Jervois.

Mr. Charles Sawers, Manager of the Delhi Branch of the National Bank of India, said Long presented a cheque for £1,000 on Cox and Company, saying that he wanted only £250 then and would take the balance when he returned from six months' leave to England.

The Magistrate: Can you identify Long?

The witness looked round the Court and first pointed out a spectator, but then saw Long and said, "That is the man."

Witness continuing his evidence said the cheque was the one returned to the Delhi and London Bank by Messrs. Cox and Company. Long said he was a son of Major-General Edward White, who had sent him the cheque as a birthday present. When witness suggested wiring home for instructions, Long said that was no good, as he was going to England himself, starting that night from Delhi, where he had been on special duty in connection with the Durbar.

Mr. William Ogilvy said he was the agent of the Allahabad Bank at Delhi on the 29th January, when he cashed a cheque for Rs. 221 purporting to be drawn by J. Jervois Collas. Lieutenant in the Stafford Regiment, on Thomas Cook and Sons, Bombay. It was returned unpaid with the remark "Signature differs."

Babu Hira Lall, a clerk at the Delhi Branch of the Allahabad Bank, said the cheque in question was presented by Watson. Witness was taken to Mian Mir and then to Umballa by Inspector Tancred, who pointed out Watson, and witness identified him.

Mr. Morton: That is what I want—a fine method of identification. Surely I may point out to the Court that Watson, besides the Rs, 200 with which he opened his accounts at the Bank of Upper India, was worth Rs. 10,000 which he inherited from his grandfather, and was under no temptation to commit forgery or any other offence, especially for so paltry a sum as Rs 200 odd.

The Magistrate then examined Watson, who denied the forging of the cheque, and denied presenting it. He was with Long in the tents during the Durbar, and saw a good deal of him. Long had a leather trunk and some fine clothes, which he said belonged to a friend who was at the manœuvres,

Mr. Morton: Long takes the whole thing on his shoulders, and wishes to say that no one else was concerned in the robbery of Mr. Collas' trunk, or the forgeries.

The Magistrate: Yes; he has made a confession to that effect.

Further examined, Watson said that when in China in 1902 he came in for a legacy of over Rs. 10,000, and he produced a pass book showing that most of that sum was now in fixed deposit with the Alliance Bank at Simla.

The Magistrate: Sergeant Watson is discharged and will at once be released from custody. The charge made against him casts no reflection on his character, It is incredible that he should commit this offence.

Captain Roddy, Chief Supply and Transport Officer at Lucknow, said Long was sent down to Delhi for special duty during the Durbar on the request of Colonel Sande, to whom he was known.

Inspector F. L. S. Ferguson, Railway Police, said it was reported that Lieutenant Collas had been robbed of a trunk at Delhi Station, and that his cheques had been forged. Witness and Inspector Tancred made enquiries and on returning one day from Ghaziabad met Long whom they both knew on the platform witness jokingly said This is 'the chap not dreaming for a moment that he was the real culprit and Long then enquired what it was all about and witness told him the whole story in which he seemed much interested. From a description of the man who presented the cheque at the Allahabad Bank given by the clerk Hira Lal witness thought Watson was the criminal though he did not think he was a man to commit such a crime.

Mahomed Isak said he painted the trunk produced in Court for Long in black with the initials E.H.J.L. in white.

At this stage the Magistrate adjourned the case for three weeks to enable Lieutenant Collas to give evidence,

Later in the afternoon the Magistrate said he had decided to commit Long to stand his trial at the Punjab Chief Court, the accused having made a full confession of his guilt. Mr, Collas will give evidence at Lahore.

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Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,85,832	54,55,919
Public Deposits at Branches	69,67,823	66,55,457
Other Deposits	5,36,60,801	5,35,69,476
Post Bills	15,853	14,752
Sundries	15,93,851	16,57,168
Rs.	8,41,24,183	8,52,49,772
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	89,67,977	88,79,500
Other authorised Securities	7,14,002	6,86,053
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	84,38,997	87,17,787
Loans do. do.	1,31,36,255	1,30,95,085
Bills discounted and purchased	3,29,08,811	3,26,31,577
Dead Stock	4,05,304	4,05,304
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Balances with other Banks	7,25,895	9,28,014
Sundries	2,10,845	2,30,213

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1903.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCES OF INDIA.

MILITARY service of some kind or other has, at various times, fallen to the bulk of civilians in India, and there is a good deal of truth in the saying that in the East every civilian is half a soldier. Thus Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, late Military Member of the Governor General's Council, introduces an appreciation of the Indian Volunteer and a series of suggestions as to the development of the present system of auxiliary forces in this country. The term "volunteer" is almost a misnomer as far as it is applied to a large proportion to the auxiliary forces, and we are not surprised that Sir Edwin advocates some form of universal militia service which would be more efficient and would be more correctly described as such. Sir Edwin cannot claim that volunteering in India is either a recreation or a relaxation, and he readily admits that the classes from which volunteers are hard-worked and the difficulties under which they labour are increased by the fact that all employers are not patriotically minded. To turn out for drill or musketry after a long day's work in an exhausting climate is a heavy task upon human energy, and usually the night falls too quickly to give sufficient time for drill. These obstacles to efficiency in volunteers are unavoidable, but Sir Edwin puts his finger on the spot where the most potent encumbrance presents itself—the want of encouragement given by the official classes and by large employers of labour, physical or mental. With few notable exceptions those who ought persistently and generally to encourage volunteering fail to do so. The tendency here, as at home, is to undervalue the services of the volunteers. No greater mistake could be made, for as Sir Edwin urges the value of the volunteer force in India may be appraised by those who have studied the recent debates in Parliament on army organisation. It is clearly shown there that for weeks and even months India might have to depend upon her own resources in the face of a great emergency in Asia. This being so he would have money more freely spent in promoting the efficiency and development of the volunteer force in India; special advantages conferred on those who are willing to serve their country by unpaid service, and he urges that every Englishman in India should think it his duty to belong to the force and to do all in his power to increase its number and value.

Sir Edwin Collen's article gives some instructive details as to the strength and distribution of the Indian volunteer forces. He puts down the constitution of the force at two post defence corps, eleven corps of light horse, seven garrison artillery corps, seven companies of engineers, four companies of mounted rifles attached to infantry corps, three separate corps of mounted rifles, eleven railway corps, and thirty-seven corps of rifles including some cadet corps. The Punjab turns out 2,100 volunteers, Bengal 13,600, Madras 10,500, while Bombay has but 5,800, a total of 32,000 available man—a formidable array, but still disproportionately small to the European population of the country. As the lessons of the Mutiny fade into the past, as they have done to a great extent, writes Sir Edwin, the motive of self-interest in maintaining the volunteer force will lose much of its force. But he argues the spirit is kept alive in these formed military bodies and this should be sedulously encouraged, for, making allowances for the slackness or even comparatively inefficiency of some of the volunteers, he maintains that the auxiliary force of India has a distinct and unmistakable military value, and that it is of supreme importance to encourage not only the force as it at present stands, but to develop it to the utmost limit. What that limit may be is a point upon which there will be much divergence of opinion. Sir Edwin prefers to calculate it on the basis of the number of males of the European population, between the ages of sixteen to fifty-five or sixty, capable of bearing arms. That is a pretty wide limit. It would include a vast number of men who have not borne arms for years past, and would overwhelm the present thirty-two or thirty-three thousand men. To induce such men—including many thousands who have undergone training, but failed to join the reserve would be to establish an army of defence capable of discharging any duty that might be required of it in such emergency at Sir Edwin contemplates.

If Government would give to the Volunteer force the support it desires a defence such as is wanted would be secured. Having laboured for many years with that end in view Sir Edwin Collen cannot deny that Government is remiss, and he laments his late colleagues may require some great emergency to carry conviction and secure for the volunteer force the support which is required. He does not deny that since the financial outlook became brighter something has been done for volunteering. More money is now given for the necessary buildings for volunteer corps, armouries, offices, and so forth; and the grant for camps of exercise has been raised, and the capitation grant has been increased. Before Sir Edwin left India he had the satisfaction of announcing the grant of six thousand pounds in the estimates to help towards increased efficiency, for proficiency allowance to officers, larger amount of ammunition, additional help for ranges, band allowance and prizes for rifle-shooting. The volunteers are being re-armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle, the delay in the issue of this weapon being caused by the difficulty in getting sufficient numbers from England and the necessity for first re-arming the regular army. Sir Edward does not merely recount the grievances of the force and the steps which have been taken to effect improvements. He shows what is further required to be done. More than thirty years ago he put forward a scheme under which every European, not a Volunteer, should be enrolled in an Anglo-Indian militia and bound to serve in the active or reserve portion of such a force according to age. Many people have expressed themselves in favour of such an idea, but we doubt if it would be accepted so widely as Sir Edwin seems to think. Certainly the proportion of volunteers serving is small, and no serious attempt is made to support the reserve. Something is wanted, but, we fear, Sir Edwin has not given us the right recipe. In official encouragement of volunteering and generous treatment of volunteers the remedy seems to lie.

HOBSON-JOBSON. THE new edition of Hobson-Jobson will be gladly welcomed by Anglo-Indians. They will there find the origin of their peculiar words and phrases ingeniously and in most cases successfully traced or accounted for. Moreover a book like this has a high value for the philosophical student of the old languages. He is chiefly interested in the etymology of the words which compose them, and asks if they were consciously produced by the first speakers for their suitability for expressing their ideas or feelings, or if they came to be used as whim or fancy dictated. Probably the first speakers uttered certain interjectional cries under the pressure of thought or passion which became the sources of other words and phrases, and these verbal formations in conjunction with the various sounds which were heard by them from animate and inanimate natural objects made up the groundwork of their separate languages or dialects. Such is the process by which new languages, to a certain extent, are still being formed, and Hobson-Jobson furnishes many illustrations of this. We may not enter into a serious discussion of the Language Theory, but we can consider a few words on which new light may be thrown, but which to many are still a mystery. It has been asserted that the Apollo Bunder took its name from the figure of the god Apollo having once stood where the pier now stands. But theories based upon such fanciful imaginings of figures or statues for which there is not a shred of historical evidence may have suited pre-Max Muller days, but such surmises cannot now command the attention of the thoughtful. The original name of the Bunder is not Apollo but Palao, which the classical Englishman changed to Apollo. And Palao is not the name of a fish, for there is no fish known to or eaten by the Native or European inhabitant of Bombay with that name, but there is such a fish as palla-masa or palla-fish a species of Dhing, very savoury, served on European tables and eaten at Parsee and Prabhu dinners; but it is too insignificant to give its name to a portion of land or water. The true word is Palao, a corruption of the Sanskrit word pallava, meaning the end or skirt of a garment. The Maratha corruption has this sense as well as the additional signification of outskirts, precincts, purlieus, the outer portion of any place, and palao therefore means the outer portion, the outskirts of Bombay, and Palao Bunder is the bunder of the outskirts of Bombay. Near Alibag between it and Revdanda is the Palao creek, which is the boundary-line of both places. The natives have never considered the name Palao Bunder a mystery, and if the Europeans, seeking light and guidance, had quietly asked their native authorities if that word had a place in their vocabulary all would have been at once clear. The name has been simply Hobson Jobsoned into Apollo Bunder.

As Anglo-Indians adopted many Indian words in their pure or impure forms Indians also borrowed many foreign words; the old Prabhus used Portuguese vocables pretty freely. They called their European master at the office "Sinore" and not Saheb, and the chair on which he sat "Kader," and his penknife "Kannet." The European lady was not "Madam" but "Beebee," the Mahomedan word for a lady, and the European a "Zangla," the corruption of the Hindustani word jungli. The origin of the word "Mahar," the name of an aboriginal Bombay race, is no other than Bhar-wahi contracted, and the Maharor Mhar was originally a porter or cooli. In seaport towns it is the Kolis, fishermen, that are always employed as porters, and the word Koli came to the corruption, cooli by the Europeans, and in its changed form has come to mean a porter or carrier, and not a fisherman. It has another special sense, describing not only a porter or labourer in this country, but from China and Japan, transported for service into another country. The late Dr. John Wilson derived the name Maharashtra from Mahar and Rashtra, country, the country of the Mahars, just as Gujarat means the country of the Gujars. But the name Mahar is not always assumed by the inhabitants of Maharashtra as Gujar is by the Gujeratis, for the Mahars form at present but an insignificant portion of Maharashtra. The original Mahars are the present Mahrattas whose country was originally called by the Aryans, who visited it or occupied it, Mahar-rashtra. The name became abbreviated and the people were called Mahrattas. They were employed by the Aryans as coolis or labourers and hence their name of Maharattas. They eventually became cultivators and later a military class under Shivaji, while the people with the contracted name of Mahars remained porters and carriers, having been forced to live outside the villages, but near them as an integral part of the community. The Aryans who inhabited this country came also to be designated Mahrattas, and explained the name as being composed of two words Maha, great, and Rashtra, a country, which is far more complimentary. it is a pity that educated Indians busy themselves so little with the etymology of the names of their races and places. They might throw a fine light on important problems of philological interest. There are many significant designations of the villages on the Konkan coast of Bombay, most of which could be traced to Sanskrit origin. Some are greatly modified while others retain their primitive form. How their names came to be given and what legends belong to them are things worthy of inquiry and research.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION. THE progress being made in England in the crusade against consumption is of undoubted interest to a city like Bombay where the disease is, after plague, the deadliest from which the people suffer. The great fact about the new open air treatment of tuberculosis is that climate is of no account; and sanatoria have been and are being erected throughout England. At a recent meeting of the National Association for the prevention of consumption it was announced that Messrs. Wernher Beit and Co., who had previously given £20,000 for a sanatorium which has been built near Wokingham, had increased their gift to £40,000. Private donors and local authorities in other parts of the country are combining in the same cause, and soon there will not be a county which will not possess its sanatorium for the treatment of a disease which, in the words of Sir James Crichton Brown, at present kills an army corps of men every year in England and tens of thousands of women and children. The speech of Sir James Crichton Brown at the meeting of the National Association was a striking indication of the advance that has been made during recent years in knowledge of the disease and how it may be prevented; for the eminent doctor expressed his conviction that we are approaching the day when this great scourge of humanity will be eradicated. The grand truth and potential remedy, he observed, lay in the discovery of the infectivity of tuberculosis, while it has been made absolutely certain that with scrupulous cleanliness and other well defined precautions tuberculosis can be effectively dealt with and eradicated. There had been, he pointed out, indications of striking possibilities in the direction of the liquid air treatment of bacteria, and we may one day learn that science had evolved an absolute cure for consumption. But we may not have to wait for that discovery, for Sir James Crichton Brown almost anticipates that if the recommendations of the National Association are generally carried into effect there will remain no tuberculosis to cure by the time the remedy appears on the scene. A statement so hopeful should be an encouragement to local authorities who may be disposed to imagine that efforts directed towards the public observance of precautions which can be easily carried out cannot have much perceptible effect. If an end can be put to the practice of expectorating in public places a great gain will be effected in removing one important cause of the spread of tubercle bacilli. If local authorities follow that up by seeing that light and air shall have free access to the peoples' dwellings, and the people themselves are educated to the value of cleanliness, fresh air, and sunlight, tuberculosis, equally with other diseases which thrive in darkness and uncleanliness, may be expected to disappear.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 10 instant, left Aden at 11 a.m., yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE Viceroy had excellent sport on Saturday, bagging a couple of tigers. Three more tigers were found in the same nullah, but all of these broke back and got away.

THE Parel Workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, are being provided with extra machinery which will increase their efficiency and turning out power.

THE goods traffic on the B. B & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 28th March 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 252,478 maunds and Rs. 61,033 in the earnings.

MR. VISHNU MOREHVAR MAHAJANI, M. A., retired Educational Inspector, Berar, has been selected to preside at the Dharwar Provincial Social Conference to be held on the 27th instant. Mr. Mahajani is the President of the Berar Social Reform Association.

ADVICES just received from Kabul show that the Amir left the capital on the 8th April for Kohistan on a sporting excursion intending to be absent for fifteen days or more. The circumstance is unfortunate inasmuch as it may evidently cause additional delay in the release of Lieutenant-Colonel Yate. In any case the Amir must be back in Kabul by the 24th, as the last week of the month is to be devoted to the formal celebration of his accession, for which all the notables of Afghanistan are to be gathered together in Kabul.

THE following from the "Indian Medical Gazette" is not without its significance:—It is well known that Captain B. H. Deare, I.M.S., was appointed Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal during his absence on leave in Australia and against his wish. On return from leave he protested against being taken away from the general line and with the effect the he reverts as Civil Surgeon, and Major F. C. Clarkson, I.M.S., is appointed Sanitary Commissioner in his place. There was a time when this appointment was an independent one and much sought after.

WE understand, says the "Times of Burma," that Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief in India, has had his attention drawn to a dinner party of seven Military Officers at the Strand Hotel, Rangoon, and their subsequent proceedings on the night of the 28th Ultimo. There was a row in the hotel, and a bigger row outside, when all the ponies in the ticca-gharries were unharnessed and let loose, so that nobody could hire a conveyance. Ghurrywallahs were licked; and the row was prolonged in another hotel. There is an enquiry being held, particulars of which are expected.

THE authorities in the Upper Sind Frontier District have seized a large quantity of counterfeit coins and instruments employed for manufacture of the same, from the house of a big zemindar at Thul. The District Magistrate, Mr. Baker, having received information privately, obtained a search warrant form from his office which he filled in himself (in the vernacular) and then entrusted the warrant to the Assistant Superintendent of Police who, it is said, had to scale over several walls before he reached the spot where the nefarious business was going on. He was accompanied by a Mahomedan Inspector who rendered very valuable aid in the affair. The offending zemindar Khair Mahomed Panwhar—and a few other men were arrested and have all been placed before the Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate of Jacobabad.

WHEN the members of the Club at Allahabad considered the proposal to turn the Club into a limited company, they found themselves in a curious difficulty in regard to the name of the institution. Hitherto, with a view to its distinctions as the Club at the Headquarters of the Provincial Administration it has been known as the North-Western Provinces Club. But the North-Western Provinces having ceased to exist, the continuance of the name in the title of the Club could only lead to confusion. On the other hand, there is the highest authority for saying that the "Province of Agra" has no separate entity, a province being defined as the territory comprising a Lieutenan-Governorship, though in that case one may be tempted to enquire why the plural is used in speaking of Agra and Oudh. However "The Province of Agra Club" would, in any case, have been a cumbrous title, and for obvious reasons "The Agra Club" was impossible. This being the case, the member fell back upon "The Allahabad Club," which, after all, is the name by which it has been spoken of 99 times out of every 100 ever since it was started.

The original of "Uncle Tom" has just died in Kentucky, aged 111. His name was Nathan Argo, and he was born a slave—the property of General Kennedy. Mrs. Stowe got most of her material for "Unkle Tom's Cabin" from the Kennedys's place, and Argo was the original of her famous hero.

ATHLETES—CLASSIC AND MODERN.

[BY W. B. WOODGATE.]

THE programme of modern athletic competition is more varied than that of the time-honoured Pentathlon of Hellene contest; just as the fixtures of our modern Turf and Steeplechasing eclipse in quantity the chariot races and saddle-horse reunions of which Pindar used to sing. In other respects there is considerable similarity, especially with regard to the leading contests of the year. The minor gatherings of to-day savour largely of pot-hunting; in fact they would hardly obtain adequate patronage if they did not bribe mediocre competitors to try their luck by offers of bullion or of gaudily painted prizes. Our major events such as University and champion contests, are content with medals to record victory, prizes which, as compared with the imposing "pots" of minor meetings, seem relatively almost as simple as the vegetable wreaths of honour which were bestowed upon victorious Hellene athletes. The prestige of those decorations does not seem to have been impaired by Solon's latter-day statute to bestow 100 drachmas on every Isthmian winner. Such Blues of classic days obtained, socially, even greater repute than that which hero-worship is wont in our time to accord to distinguished modern athletes. We can hardly bring ourselves to realize the production of annual odes of adulation from the pen of a Laureate to celebrate each University conquest on land and water or in each A.A.A. championship. The pluralist Blue has special honour in our own day; the late Bishop Wordsworth, the late Lord Justice Chitty, George Bennett, Canon Carter, Jack Dale, and Ridley, to wit; or, among those who have double honours on dry land, Fry, E. S. Garnier, and Croome as examples.

In Hellas the task of ranking as a champion was more arduous than in our generation. To win one event, or even four out of the five points of the Pentathlon (jumping, foot race, throwing the discus, javelling, and wrestling), was reckoned only as "Honours Divided," and no special celebration ensued. The performer, writes Mr. W. B. Woodgate in the "Pall Mall Gazette," had to sweep the board, and to do so all in one day, to be entitled to rank in the first flight for special commemoration. Yet the feat was now and then performed, as, for instance, by Xenophon of Corinth, B. C. 464 (13th Olympiad), and he also landed the Stadium race besides clearing the board of the Pentathlon; and, apparently, from the tenor of the ode, he had once before done the like at Nemea. Again, according to an old epigram, one Diophon son of Phile, in his day similarly cleared the prizes at the Isthmian and also Pythian games. Such first-class victories were few and far between and entailed honours for life not only on the performer, but also upon his posterity as illustrated by an episode in B. C. 406 during the Peloponnesian War. Diagoras of Rhodes had in a prior generation won the Olympian boxing match; a son of his, Doricus, was captured in a sea fight by the Athenians fifty-eight years later. The custom of Hellene warfare of that time was to put to death unransomed captives, but Dorieus was promptly released by his conquerors without any ransom in respect to his father's memory.

An interesting analogy between modern and ancient athletes is to be traced in the record of contests for boys as well as for men at these classic games. There are almost as many boys as men commemorated for athletic performances in Pindar's Odes, and the youngsters seem to have had a varied programme to test their mettle, including wrestling and boxing, as well as long and short foot-racing. The best all-round lad probably was Sogenes of Aegina, winner of the boys' Pentathlon, all five events, B. C. 461. Pytheas and Alkimides of the same island, respectively won the Pancration and the wrestling in the boys' classes. Timasarchos, another Aeginetan, won a wrestling match. Hippocleas and Asopocnos were victorious runners as boys, and Agesidamos was a boxer.

The athletic sports sketched fancifully by Virgil in the 5th Æneid must be taken with some reservation. The Romans of that day had little or none of such contests, and preferred gladiatorial exhibition, hence the poet had to draw upon his imagination; none the less the galley-race, foot-race and boxing are excellently described, except as regard the cestus question in the latter. The statues of the classics do not portray pigmies, and it is impossible to suppose that cestus such as Entellus propounds for his duel with Dares (seven folds of bull's hide, studded and stiffened with iron and lead knobs) could have been used by men of such build for anything less than a death combat. Probably these cestus fights were to be seen among gladiators who "morituri salutant;" and from that fact Virgil, in a spirit of poesy and hero-worship, extended the ideal use of the cestus to boxing matches among friendly competitors. Entellus sardonically draws attention to the stains of blood and brains which remain on his old boxing-gloves, and Æneas, as a sportsman, declines to let them be used, and adjusts equal mittens to each boxer. In the Pancration statuary that is extant we see combatants fighting with plain knuckles, and it is probable that boxing in friendly games was similarly carried on, and that the cestus was only used when a fight was "a outrance" as with gladiators, or with rivals in love affairs and the like. There seems to have been from the Æneid some of the science of ducking to avoid a blow as well as guarding and parrying. According to the description of Entellus:

"Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit."

Also we suspect that they adopted the principle of fighting in rounds, and not hitting a man when down for Dares does not attempt to take advantage of Entellus when the latter loses his footing in aiming a specially vicious blow and falls like some giant pine, uprooted in Ida or Erymanthus (as the poet sings.) The hitting seems to have been severe, for Dares is very short of front teeth after his defeat; the subsequent episode of Entellus smashing the bullock's skull with his fist is, of course, pure poetical licence. There was need of some A.A.A. control in the foot race. Nisus should have been warned off all courses for his deliberate trip and overthrow of Salius.

The boat race is very spirited, varying in fortune and is rowed fairly; no fouls and only a fracas between one skipper and his coxswain (Gyas and Menaetes) and to this day the "Possunt quia posse viden ur" of Mnestheus and his crew is the motto on U.B.C. Putney medals. Fierce seems to have been a custom to get up sports at the funerals of heroic days. The Olympian games established and continued alongside with the reputed tomb of Pelops had such an origin: there seems to have been a similar set-to at the funeral mound of Hector, where Dares killed the Bebrychian Butes. The actual Æneid games are in memorm of Anchises at his revisited tomb. The training for these events, where not of the scratch order in honour of some sudden local demise of a chief, seems to have been severe. St. Paul alludes to the asceticism of athletes; and we know that under the Romans abstention from indulgence of all kinds was practised.

The break-up by the Mediterranean civilization, with the fall of the Roman Empire, seems to have obliterated athletic art over there. We appear to owe the revival thereof considerably to Aryan tradition and practice here reaching us through Scottish Gaels; and through their Highland games, which became more or less show affairs under Victorian patronage of the Highlands. About Crimean days, or even earlier, sundry colleges began to follow the example of sundry public schools in emulating these Scottish gatherings. More followed suit, then U.A.C. gatherings were instituted in due course, and out of these grew the first inter-University athletic meeting, in 1864, when the present Lord Chief Justice won both long-distance events. The classic pentathlon does not actually survive intact in modern programme; wrestling is eliminated, jumping and running are amplified, and the discus and javelin throwing give place to shot and hammer and to tossing the caber in the Highlands. We cannot now expect a recurrence to the full national prestige which attended the Hellene athlete who won first-class honours, and who after death migrated to the sunshine an flower of Pindar's Islands of the Blest, but we may be thankful for the records of historical success in nineteenth-century life that have attended so many leading British performers on the athletic and aquatic stages of their country: and for the good social repute which had a tendency to associate itself with prominent athletes as a class.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

AMBASSADORS AND THE SULTAN.

STRONG REPRESENTATIONS.

THE ALBANIAN OUTBREAK.

TURKISH TROOPS CONCENTRATED.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Austrian and Russian ambassadors have adopted the unprecedented course of demanding a joint audience of the Sultan. They strongly urge the necessity of pacifying Albania.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The concentration of Turkish troops under Rushdi Pacha at Ferizovitch, midway between Mitrovitza and Uskub, has been completed. The first duty of Rushdi Pacha will be to liberate] the Sultan's Peace Commission whom the Albanians lately seized and detained as hostages.

The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople have warned the Sultan that unless the Albanians are repressed the consequences will be serious, and the whole responsibility of the disturbances will fall upon the Ottoman Government which will find itself completely unsupported.

The Italian and German Representatives have had separate audiences of his Imperial Majesty, and made similar representations.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

THE PRETENDER'S SUCCESS.

THREATENED ATTACK ON MELILLA

It is stated at Madrid that the Pretender has threatened to attack Melilla unless the refugees in the Sultan's forces are expelled.

FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR TIME.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

PRINCE OF WALES A MEMBER.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The King has approved the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food in time of war, the amount of existing reserves at any given period, and to advise as to measures by which supplies would be better secured.

The Commission comprises the Prince of Wales, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, as Chairman, and sixteen others, mostly representative members of Parliament, who are recognised authorities on commercial matters.

NEW VICEROYS IN CHINA.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at Peking states that Chen Chuen Hsuan has been appointed Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and that Hsiliang has been appointed Viceroy of Szechuan.

KING EDWARD AND THE POPE.

The question of his Majesty King Edward visiting his Holiness the Pope is the subject of much discussion.

Official statements regarding the subject are carefully withheld, but there is a growing belief that the matter will be arranged.

GRAND REVIEW AT MALTA.

His Majesty the King to-day reviewed 8,000 Bluejackets and Marines at Malta, together with five Field Batteries of Artillery.

The whole visit of his Majesty to Malta has been a great success, and the Italian population have heartily joined in the ovations.

ABNORMAL WEATHER IN EUROPE.

The prolonged spell of bitter cold weather in Europe has played havoc with the orchards and vineyards, and culminated in snowstorms on the Continent.

Snow has fallen for twelve hours in Berlin which is cut off from Russia and Scandinavia, the trains being embedded in snow.

THE KING OF SIAM'S SON AND KING EDWARD.

The son of the King of Siam, who is a midshipman on H M S Implacable, was presented to King Edward at Malta. His Majesty conversed with the Prince for some time.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. S N. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Rome for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL STATUE FOR BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 20.

Order for the Victoria Memorial statue for Bangalore has been placed with Mr. Thomas Brock of Regent's Park, London, at a cost of Rs. 17,000 roundly, exclusive of the pedestal which will be of local workmanship. The statue will be of white marble in a standing position under a canopy and an exact copy of the one in Worcester, which was executed by the same sculptor. It is hoped the statue will be ready by May 1904, by which time a site in Cubbon Park, Bangalore, will be selected, and the pedestal and canopy prepared. The height of the statue, including the plinth, will be 11 feet and the pedestal 13 feet, the pattern being a beautiful piece of workmanship

Last October it was found that more than Rs. 10,000 could not be raised in the civil station, whereas at least Rs. 25,000 was required. Thereupon Sir P. N. Krishna Murti came forward with a donation of Rs. 15,000, and enabled the committee to place the order, he only stipulating that the site shall be in Cubbon Park and the model more or less that of the Bombay statue.

THE FRONTIER OUTRAGE BY WAZIRIS.

TRIAL OF THE SURVIVING FANATIC.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The surviving fanatic of the two, who attacked Lieutenent Langhorne and other British officers at Miranshah, had been tried before Captain Keen, Political Agent, Tochi, and was sentenced to be hanged.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Ghul Mahomed, the Afghan Commissioner with the Kurrum Boundary Commission, has recovered from his recent illness, and Mr. Donald has, therefore, been able to resume the delimitation which is proceeding in a most friendly spirit.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

News from Major McMahon shows taht everything combines to proceed satsifactorily with the Seistan Boundary Commission, which is still at work on the Persian side of the Helmund river, Afghan and Persian representatives co-operating.

THE ARREST OF COLONEL YATE.

Colonel Yate has not yet been liberated.

THE DELHI CORONATION MEDALS.

It is learnt authoritatively that the Delhi Coronation Gold Medals will be presented to the ruling Chiefs who were at Delhi, to be worn by them, and also as menentos to be kept but not to be worn, silver medals being supplied for the latter purpose by the heads of local Governments and Administrations and by a few other high officials. Silver medals will be given only to persons on official duty and to official guests of Governments or Administrations. The entire body of the Mutiny veterans who were themselves a selected body will receive a medal, but in other cases a limited number of medals authorised will only admit of the selection being made In the case of the Army selection has been made by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief subject to the approval of the Viceroy. Six medals have been allotted to each British and Native Cavalry Regiment and eight to each British and Native Infantry Battalion. Allotment to Artillery and Engineers and to other corps and departments has been regulated on similar lines. On the civil side very great care has been taken to render the distribution of the medal both deserving and representative. The silver medal will, by order of his Majesty, be worn on the left breast to the left of the London Coronation Medal and to the right of all other medals.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

OPPOSITION IN ENGLAND.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20,

An "Indian Daily News' special cablegram, dated London, the 19th instant, states :—

The feeling in England against British participation in the Baghdad Railway is remarkably strong and is increasing daily.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

ACCEPTED BY NATIONALIST CONVENTION.

EXPULSIONS FROM THE PARTY.

A convention of 2,500 delegates in Dublin cordially accepted Mr. Wyndham's Land Bill on condition that it is amended as suggested by Mr. Redmond. The convention, however, expelled Mr. Jasper Tully and Major Jameson from the party.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

SUGGESTED SETTLEMENT BY AGREEMENT.

MR. JOHN MORLEY'S VIEWS.

Mr. John Morley at Newcastle suggested the possibility of an agreement between English parties to settle the Home Rule Question before long.

RECEIPTS FOR GOODS BY INLAND STEAMERS.

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY.

DECISION OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

The recent decision of the Calcutta High Court holding that receipts granted for goods shipped by inland steamers are bills of landing within the meaning of the Indian Stamp Act of 1899, and as such liable to stamp duty under that Act, has given rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction, because this decision introduces a new practice in connection with the inland steamer documents which have hitherto never been subject to stamp duty in the same manner as the ocean bills of landing The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Government of Bengal, state that inland bills of landing are not subject to stamp duty in the United Kingdom or other countries, and that the law specially exempts similiar receipts granted by railways which compete actively with inland steamer companies. The Committee further urge that the interpretation of law as now given will cause inconvenience and hardship to a great body of inland shippers, and they request that the Board of Revenue may be directed to suspend orders until the matter has been considered by the Government of India, and time and opportunity given to amend the Act in order to afford the relief sought.

FATALITY IN THE HOOGHLY RIVER.

Mr. J. Dickson, Quartermaster of the steamer Mombasa fell into the river while going aboard on Sunday, and was drowned.

THE PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

INCREASED MORTALITY.

Owing to increased plague mortality in Calcutta, averaging 150 to 200 cases daily, the Municipality have decided to retain for another year the special plague establishment, which according to the orders of the Government of India should be abolished from July next.

CHANGES IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 20.

The following changes have taken place in the Ecclesiastical Department :—

Reverend Canon Hill proceeds to Mahableshwar.

Reverend Leigh Lye, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, goes from Ahmedabad to the Cathedral, Bombay.

Reverend Wilson, Chaplain of Ghorporie, Poona, proceeds to Ahmedabad ; Reverend Graydon Tibbs to act as Chaplain of Ghorporie.

THE TILAK CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

Tilak's case was resumed before Mr. Clements to-day. Kumbhojkar, one of the witnesses, was not present in Court, and a warrant against him was returned, as he was not found in the Poona District. The case was postponed till the 13th of May.

THE WESTERN INDIA AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING AT POONA.

A meeting of the members of the Western India Agri-Horticultural Society was held to-day, Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner, presiding. The accounts of the past period were shown and passed It has been decided to have a flower show this year in September next, and for that a meeting will be held in June. It was also suggested that special arrangements should be made this year regarding the cultivation of flowers and kitchen garden plants, in which Lady Northcote took a great interest It was proposed that her Ladyship be asked to become a patron. The meeting then dissolved.

ACCIDENT AT A BOAR HUNT.

COLLECTOR OF AGRA INJURED.

AGRA, APRIL 20.

While out pig-sticking with a party from the local Tent Club, Mr. W. H Cobb, District Magistrate and Collector, met with a serious accident. He chased a pig at full speed and the quarry made for a deep nullah, which Mr. Cobb's horse failed to negotiate, the horse and rider going down

Mr. Cobb when picked up was dazed but not unconscious His clothes were saturated with blood, and he was still bleeding profusely from the ear. Tundla being the nearest place where medical aid was obtainable he was taken there, and Dr. Waters, the Railway Surgeon, is in constant attendance. He had obtained six months' leave, and was to have left Bombay on the 2nd proximo for England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Captain Graham, 1st Northamptons, becomes Company Officer, Royal Military College.

Captain Thomson, P. Battery, R. H. A., is permitted to resign his commission.

Captain Crawshay, 1st Bedfords, is appointed Adjutant, 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

APPEAL BY THE SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

THE BUILDING OF A BALCONY.

MUNICIPALITY AGAIN LOSE.

Our Surat correspondent writes:—The appeal which the Surat Municipality preferred in the Listrict Court of Surat against the decision of Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Parekh granting a perpetual injunction, restraining the Municipality from pulling down the eastern balcony of a house belonging to the plaintiff and situated at Cooke Bazaar, has been disposed of by Mr. H. L. Harvey, District Judge. The facts of the case were that the plaintiff Atmaram Manor, who owned a house situated at Choke Bazaar, applied to the Surat Municipality for permission to build balconies (ravesh) at the first storey on the eastern side and at the second storey on the southern side of his house, and the defendant Municipality granted him the permission to build balconies on both sides at a height of 12 feet from the level of the road. The first storey being at a height of 10 feet only Atmaram again applied for permission to build a balcony at that height, but such permission was refused, and he built the balcony at a height of 18 feet from the level of the ground. The defendant Municipality thereupon served the plaintiff with a notice asking him to pull down the eastern balcony contending that that balcony was erected contrary to the terms of the Razacnishi, it not being built at the exact height of 12 feet as required. The plaintiff therefore brought a suit before the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat against the Municipality for a perpetual injunction to restrain them from acting upon the notice and pulling down the balcony. The Lower Court granted the perpetual injunction prayed for, characterising the action of the Municipality in requiring the plaintiff to pull down his balcony as arbitrary and unlawful, holding that the permission to build at a height of 12 feet meant a permission to build at any height not less than 12 feet, and that the plaintiff in building his balcony at a height of 18 feet did not in any way contravene the terms of the permission. The Court saddled the defendant Municipality with all costs of the suit.

Against this decision the defendant Municipality appealed to the District Court on the grounds that the Lower Court erred in holding that the permission to build a balcony at a height of 12 feet covered the erection of a balcony at the height of 18 feet, that the Lower Court erred in construing the terms of the permission, that it has erred in exercising its discretion by interfering in this matter, that the judgment of the Lower Court was contrary to law and equity and the decided cases of our High Court, &c. Mr. Chhabildas Harkisondas appeared for the appellant Municipality while Mr. Jamsedjee Masneckjee Antia represented the respondent plaintiff.

The District Judge, in delivering his judgment, said that the Lower Court was right in holding that the permission to build at the height of 12 feet covered the building of such balcony at any height not less than 12 feet from the level of the road. The contention of the Municipality that the height of 12 feet meant an exact height of 12 feet and not a foot below or above was untenable. The absurdity of their argument, he said, was patent from the fact that the plaintiff applied for permission to build balconies at the first as well as the second storey, and the defendant Municipality gave him the permission in both cases to build at a height of 12 feet from the level of the road. If the Municipality wished him to believe that their intention was such as they contended, they would then wish him to understand that the first and the second storey were exactly at the same height. He saw no reason to interfere with the Lower Court's judgment and dismissed the appeal with all costs on the Municipality.

WOMEN WRESTLERS IN MADRAS.

EXHIBITION BY BALUCHI WOMEN.

A wrestling match between Ghul Chaman and Goul Badsha, two Baluchi women, took place on Friday evening in the grounds of the South Indian Athletic Association, Madras. There was a very large number of spectators present including several European ladies and gentlemen. The event of the evening was preceded by two Baluchi children trying a bout in the ring, and their performance gave promise of their future wrestling abilities. At 6 p. m. Ghul Chaman and Ghul Badsha entered the ring. They played for an opening for about 10 minutes before one of them succeeded in obtaining a grip of her opponent. Ghul Chaman was fortunate to get the first hold and immediately started hustling her opponent and tiring her. At the end of 15 minutes Ghul Chaman succeeded in throwing Ghul Badsha and then fairly easily put her on her back amid loud applause. The Judges were Moulvi Haji Zohurud-din Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Mr. Ghanshum Singh, Subadar Rungiah, 16th M. I., and Subadar Venctachellum, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. B. Formby gave away the prizes—Rs. 75 to Ghul Chaman and Rs. 50 to Ghul Badsha. Next Saturday Ghul Chaman will wrestle Sharifa another Baluchi woman wrestler.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding.

ADDITION OF FLOORS TO OLD HOUSES.

The Corporation considered a statement from the Commissioner, showing houses to which additional floor or floors had been allowed to be added during the half year ending the 31st December last. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the statement be recorded. He said the statement showed that during the period under report thirty-one houses had had one or more floors added to them. He pointed out a one-storeyed house in Charniwady Lane, to which two floors had been added, thus raising the structure to a height of about twenty-eight feet, while the width of the street was only seven feet four inches. He drew the attention of the members to another one-storeyed house in Takwadi Lane to which two floors had been allowed to be added. The total height of the latter building, including the newly added structure, was twenty-one feet six inches, while the width of the street was only five feet eleven inches! The height of each floor of these two houses must have been less than seven feet, which was in direct contravention of the Building Bye-Law. The statement clearly showed that the provisions of the law had been evaded. He hoped measures would be adopted to put a stop to the practice of putting additional floor to houses like those pointed out by him.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

CLOSING OF A WELL.

The Corporation next considered a letter from Mr. Pestonjee K. Motiwala, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. Byramjee Limjibhoy Karaujis, requesting that the Commissioner be asked not to insist on the closing of the well at premises No. 36, Kolbhat Street.

Dr. A. G. Viegas proposed that the applicant be informed that the matter was not one for the interference of the Corporation.

D. Dinsha Master moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the matter be postponed to enable the applicant to have the water analysed by the Government Chemical Analyser. He said he had personally inspected the well and found it had been cleansed, and the water was clear and not contaminated as would be seen from the sample he had placed before the members. The water of the well was not used for drinking purposes, but only for washing and flushing purposes. It was true that the well was within twenty feet of the privies in the house, but what he wished to point out was that ninety per cent. of the wells in the city were in the same position, and if the principle applied to the well in question was followed, in cases of others, they would have no well in the city within a short period. The speaker also pointed out the useful purpose served by wells in case of bursts in water mains, and asked the members not to go on closing the wells.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said Dr. Master had not given an altogether correct account of what had taken place with regard to the well in question. It was distinctly pointed out to the owner that he could not build the privies within ten feet of the well; but notwithstanding the warning given him, continued the work in contravention of Section 333 of the Act. For this break of the law he was taken before the Magistrate and fined. The owner went so far as to fill in the well, and afterwards when the buildings were put up again he re-opened it. The water has been analysed on different occasions by the Health Officer and Dr. Cayley, and they found that the water had been contaminate by sewerage. If there was any difference in the analysis of the water made by their Health Officer and Dr. Sorab Nariman, it must have been due to the owners having cleansed the well in the meantime. What the Corporation had to decide was whether they would allow a breach of the by-law as suggested by the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the power of filling in wells in private houses was under the Act left with the Commissioner with the approval of the Standing Committee. The matter was within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee and it came before the Corporation simply because the owner had petitioned that body objecting to the sanction given for the filling in of the well. The only way in which the Corporation could interfere in a matter like that was by passing, in exercise of the supervisionary power, an opinion that certain thing which it was within the competence of that body to do ought not to have been done. But Mr. Mehta thought the Corporation should not interfere in that way, unless an exceedingly strong case had been made out. A strong case had not been made out in the present instance, and he, therefore, advised the Corporation not to interfere with the action taken by the Commissioner.

Mr. James Macdonald said that as stated by the Commissioner, the water had been analysed at different times by the Health Officer, and he (the speaker) submitted that unless they had a distrust in their officer, he saw no reason why the water should be analysed by the Government Chemical Analyser. He said it would be a sort of an insult to their officer to get the water again analysed.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that while he was not in favour of closing wells generally, he would in the present instance think it desirable to have it closed as it had been pronounced insanitary.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was also opposed to the principle of filling in wells generally. He said the matter should be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration in the light of the discussion that had taken place.

Mr E. H. Aitken said that in view of their pipes frequently burst and were liable to put the people in difficulty, he was always of opinion that all the tanks and wells in the city should be kept open. However in the present case the owner of the well was not entitled to any sympathy as he had defied the action of their executive and attempted to throw dust in their eyes.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin considered that the matter should be referred back to the Commissioner for reconsideration.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy supported the amendment. He said he had drunk the water of the well for a number of years, and had not suffered in health on that account.

Mr Hormusjee Vakil moved another amendment to the effect that the Corporation were of opinion that on the owner undertaking to cleanse it periodically and complying with all the requisitions of the Municipality, the well be allowed to remain open.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Dr. Master's amendment was then put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

THE IRRECONCILABLE BOERS.

The transport Dilwara conveying a number of Boer prisoners from Madras arrived at Colombo on April 15 and a representative of the "Times of Ceylon," going on board during the course of the day, had an opportunity of talking to the prisoners. There are 198 of them on board he was informed by one of the Boers who acted as spokesman.

"Have you taken the oath?" the press man asked.

"No, we haven't taken the oath, and we don't mean to unless we see one of our fighting generals."

"But how came you to leave India without taking the oath?"

"We have guaranteed not to go ashore in S. Africa till we have taken the oath. We are going to Durban, and there we are arranging to meet either General Delarey, or De Wet, Botha, or Steyn. We want to hear the peace conditions from their own lips. We believe nothing that the papers state about this business."

The prisoners had not met Mr. Kelly, the emissary sent to India from South Africa; but they said that they did not care to meet him; they wanted to meet "one of their fighting generals."

The Government, it appears, had only acceded to those conditions after some correspondence.

The prisoners expressed themselves as glad to get back to South Africa, where most of them have their relatives and farms of their own. They declare that there are several prisoners still left behind in India, who will probably return home if they see that those now going have taken the oath.

The prisoners had nothing to say against their treatment in India. Many of them spoke of the late Sir Hector MacDonald, who they had fought against at the Modder River, and of whom they had a great idea. "He was a grand man," said one prisoner with a white flowing beard.—The prisoners were escorted by a squad of soldiers, and seemed happy enough on board.

Besides the prisoners from India the Dilwara takes away three prisoners from Ceylon who have taken the oath, and a fourth who is suspected to be a Cape rebel. There are now 10 prisoners left at Diyatalawa.

Mr. Tom Kelly, of Barberton, who has been in Ceylon some time, is the other emissary sent to Ceylon by General Botha to induce irreconcilables to take the oath of allegiance. He was field-cornet of Barberton previous to the war, says the "Natal Mercury."

There were very many beautiful exhibits at the Spring Flower Show of the Royal Botanic Society. Some exquisite roses were exhibited and among the floral table decorations were several remarkably effective combinations. One very beautiful design represented the University Boat Race. Hyacinths, forget-me-nots, and primroses were largely used in working out the scheme, which secured for the floral class of the Practical Gardening School of the Royal Botanic Society the bronze medal.

ALIBAG NEWS.

Though a small town for a zilla station, writes our correspondent yesterday, still this is going to be of magnetic interest to the public at large from the fact that it will soon have an Observatory for magnetic disturbances. A short description of the buildings erected by the Government of India specially for this purpose may not be out of place. There are two buildings of white Porebunder stone, one of these is a four-storied square tower which is approaching completion. It is intended for measuring the deflection and the dip of the magnet, which is done by a magnetometer ; while the other is a square building, in the construction of which great precautions are taken to avoid all influence of external heat, &c., being brought to bear upon the needles which will be placed inside. This building has, on this account, two walls of the same white stone, and the space between them is to be filled up with sawdust—a very good non-conducting material. It is in progress and will yet take one or two months to complete. It is intended for the magnetograph, i.e., for registering automatically by photography the intensity of magnetic force.

Observations are being daily taken near the buildings by an expert specially sent from the Colaba Observatory, and before the magnetic Observatory is permanently removed to this place these observations will be compared for some months at least with those in the Bombay (Colaba) Observatory, and when proved to be correctly working the Alibag magnetometer will be relied upon altogether. Alibag has been selected for the Observatory as it is least likely to have any disturbing external electric or magnetic influence. Nevertheless the name given to the buildings by the unscientific people here is "bijlikí batti" or electric light.

The Municipality here has an annual income of over Rs. 11,000. Though a town of just about 6,000 souls the civic fathers are not quite harmonious, and it is rumoured that some three members out of the four composing the managing committee have sent in their resignations to the President, and the fourth has asked for leave. Are the three who are ready to resign right and is solitary man wrong, or is it the other way about? A man who had been removed for failure to attend the meetings is now said to be elected in lieu of one of the members resigned. The result of this want of unanimity is that the town is not properly looked after. There are heaps of moorum (metal), etc., on the most frequented roads, which leave no margin for even one cart to pass, and these heaps will not be dispersed till August or September next. For it is a custom to spread the metal on the roads then. The comfort of boys and girls going to school on these roads may be better imagined than described! Old and decrepit people stumble over the heaps of stones in the dark, for our roads are not lighted. The people had hopes of having the poor glimmering lights of the town being restored after a lapse of some months, but their expectations are not yet realized, though the Municipality enjoyed a prosperous financial year. The bald lamp-posts are a standing shame to the callousness of the Municipality.

The poor ryot here is hard pressed. The carts of agriculturists have been exempted from payment of any kind in the shape of a vehicle tax or toll by the rules sanctioned by the Commissioner, S. D ; and yet the toll is exacted from them as a matter of right, and it has to be paid daily! This is more like a remnant of "Moglai" than British Government. Will the Commissioner, S. D., or the Collector of Colaba be pleased to inquire into this?

The neglected state of some of the roads and lanes where aristocrats do not reside, and which, therefore, the Municipal Executive will not look into is, a constant invitation to plague, which, if it once sets root in the soil, will send its ramifications all through the town. It has so far been spared this year.

Although the District Municipal Act III of 1901 came into operation so far back as the 1st of April, 1901, the local authorities have apparently had no time to frame fresh rules under the new Act as provided by Section 46 of the same ; and consequently the old rules of an antediluvian age are still in force, though they clash with the Sections of the new Act.

Mr. Bagnell, the Collector, is going on furlough, and Mr. Brown will take his place here.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR'S BIRTHDAY.

In celebration of the birthday of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar on Friday, the children of the various schools belonging to the State were treated to sweets. Prizes of books of the value of Rs. 600 were distributed among the children of the schools belonging to Bhavnagar city and district. The following scholarships says the "Durbar Gazette," were founded as an encouragement of education. One of Rs. 15 per month tenable for one year at the Bombay Veterinary School ; one of Rs. 10 per month for the time required to complete a course at the Ahmedabad Medical School ; one of Rs. 15 per month tenable for one year at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad ; one of Rs. 5 per month tenable for two years at the Bhavnagar High School ; two of Rs. 5 per month—one tenable for three years and one for two years—at the Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular School. The inmates of the Takhtsinji Poor House were treated to a feast. Stipends for life were settled on thirty-three helpless widows of different communities belonging to the State.

The Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers and the Bhavnagar Infantry paraded, and were reviewed by his Highness, and salutes were fired in his honour. One day's extra bhatta was paid to his Highness's troops.

A STATION TRAGEDY.

SENSATIONAL OCCURRENCE AT GORAKHPORE.

A Gorakhpore correspondent writes tot he "Pioneer", under date April 16th :—Early yesterday morning our some what sleepy station, at any rate at this time of the year, was startled by the shocking news that young Godfray Holdsworth had been shot dead. It seems but the other day that he was being cheered and congratulated for having won several races during the spring meet. He was a general favourite for he won everyone over by his bright and cheery disposition, and was the very last man to give offence to any one, yet he has fallen a victim to what one would fain put down as an insane fit on the part of a close relation, not much older than himself. Perhaps it has fallen to the lot of few Englishmen to build up a property and leave an estate of such large dimensions as the late Mr. Bridgeman. Having provided for his sons, he left the bulk of his property to the children of a daughter married to Mr. Holdsworth well known in this province as commanding the Gorakhpore Light Horse. Another daughter was married to Mr. Waite a Solicitor in England and one of the sons by this marriage came over not very long ago to take charge of a portion of the property in the Basti District. On the 14th instant Godfrey Holdsworth who was living at the Lara Factory had a dinner party to which he had invited several guests and amongst them young Waite his cousin. Nothing seems to have occurred at dinner to give any indication of the dark tragedy that was soon to follow. The two young men came out to see the guests drive off and returned to the drawing room preceded, the remaining guest a distant relative who suddenly heard two shots fired in succession and on turning round found both Holdsworth and Waite on the floor. Both had bullet wounds in the head and the former seems to have had an instantaneous death whilst the latter is still alive though unconscious. By his side was found a six chambered revolver fully loaded except the two shots that had been fired and there were three spare cartridges in his pocket. He seems to have carried on his person this revolver, a very recent purchase, the whole time he was at Lara, for he had gone there long before the other guests, and nothing transpired at dinner to indicate that the cousins had any difference, but on the contrary Waite, who is known to be of a morose and sullen disposition, seldom talking to anyone, was unusually pleasant His elder brother is, it is said, in a lunatic asylum in England, and there can be no doubt that it was an insane impulse that drove him to shoot his unoffending relative. Major Holdsworth left a few weeks ago for England and Mr. Bridgeman, the surviving uncle, took the steamer only last week from Calcutta, where Waite had accompanied him and had purchased the revolver. Mr. Brown, the Collector, and Mr. Innes, the D. S. P., left the same night by special train for Budga mangung and in the morning they telegraphed for the Rev. Mr. Wright, who buried young Holdsworth in the family grave on the estate. Waite has been brought over to Gorakhpore and is now in the hospital, but it is very uncertain if he will live as he is still unconscious and the bullet has not yet been extracted.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

COMMENTS ON THE BOAT RACE.

THE ENGLISH LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

An international match under Association rules, a "full complement" of League matches, and some local cup ties provided no great amount of football excitement on Saturday. At this stage of the season it is impossible to avoid comparison with the concluding matches of the competition for the principal trophy of Association football, and on the Saturday following two greatly exciting semi-finals a reversion to ordinary League football, even with an Ireland v. Wales match thrown in, is emphatically dull. But the Ireland v. Wales match had a peculiar interest this year ; Ireland won it. Clearly, we may expect better Association football from Ireland in the future, for this season the representative teams have showed great improvement on their predecessors. It was not a bad game that was played at Wolverhampton, spite the defeat ; and the surprise that the Irishmen created at Glasgow was an excellent prelude to the surprise that they followed on with at the expense of the Welsh eleven. It was no great game that was played on Saturday, and so far as the first half is concerned a correspondent says that only two men, and they Welshmen, played football that was conspicuously good. The Irish side won by a couple of goals, obtained after the interval, and the first of these was scored by the veteran Goodall, whose length of service to international football is quite unparalleled. No previous Ireland team has done so well as to beat both Scotland and Wales in successive matches. The defeat of Scotland, indeed, was the first that has been recorded to Ireland's credit. Will Scotland make any stand against the England eleven? is now the interesting question. The match is to be played next Saturday at Sheffield and to represent England a team was chosen last week that gives a promise of fast play amongst the forwards and sound work in defence. Some changes made in the constitution of the England team are particularly interesting. Sutcliffe as goalkeeper has been dropped because he appears to have gone—temporarily it may be hoped—clean off his form. His weak defence for Milwall in the semi-final cup tie at Birmingham quite ruined his chances of getting another international cap this season, and Baddeley, who did very good work between his own goal posts in the international at Wolverhampton, has been chosen. Some other new men in the team, like Baddeley, appear to have impressed the Selection Committee by sterling work in the inter-League match at Glasgow—Booth, the centre half, for example, and Humphrays, the Notts County forward. The choice of Cox, of Liverpool, to partner the brilliant Aston Villa player, Bache, promises a left wing of fine ability and although he is not yet a G. O. Smith there is no doubt that in Woodward, the Tottenham Hotspur amateur, the Committee have chosen the most useful centre forward of the day. Woodward's play has so much impressed the Sunderland Executive that they have invited him to help them in their remaining League matches, but Woodward has declined, and if Sunderland do win the championship they will probably feel grateful to him for having saved them from an inevitable taunt. A great compliment to the power of the Sunderland defence is that the Scottish Selection Committee have chosen Doig, M'Combie, and Watson to "hold the fort." In League matches Sunderland have had fewer goals scored against them than any other team.

In Saturday's League matches both teams that were proudly victorious in the Cup semi-finals a week earlier had to experience defeat, and in each case by a score of one goal to nothing. Bury visited Bolton, and were beaten by a penalty goal scored by Marshall in the first half. Bury had a penalty kick in the second half, but Leeming failed to beat the Wanderers' goalkeeper. The win is not likely to do Bolton any particular service, and the loss will do Bury no harm. It is on the Association Cup that Bury's hopes are centred, and they are to begin preparation at Lytham a fortnight before the game at the Crystal Palace. The Derby eleven was beaten on its own ground by Everton. Bad weather, a poor gate, and a disappointing game full of lost opportunities is the story. The Everton goal was obtained by Booth, who headed the ball against the crossbar, whence it passed into the net. Sheffield Wednesday had to struggle hard to keep ahead of Stoke, although they were playing at Owlerton. They won the match by a combined effort of the forwards in the second half which produced a goal. Wind, sun, and slippery turf made the conditions of play very trying, and the result might easily have been the other way about. The Sheffield team may yet be overhauled by Sunderland, but the Wearside team may easily make a hash in their seven remaining matches, and if they do that Sheffield Wednesday will have cause to be thankful that they kept Stoke from scoring. Sunderland's victory at West Bromwhich should put an end to the hopes of the Albion supporters. The game was fairly even in the first half. Then Sunderland obtained a goal. The Albion goalkeeper injured his hand. A colleague fell back between the posts, Sunderland scored two more goals. Newcastle United had a great triumph over Aston Villa—a revenge, moderately taken, for that terrible seven-goal trouncing which the Villa gave them at Birmingham. In this match, too, there was no scoring before the interval, but as soon as Newcastle got the wind behind them they easily showed superiority and the two goals that were scored were obtained by M'coll. Liverpool's falling away from form that was at one period of the season most promising was emphasised by the ease with which Sheffield United outplay them. There was plenty of scoring in the first hased. Needham scored twice (once from a penalty kick), and Lipsham, and Bennett each got a goal. Foulke, of whose might as a goalkeeper not so much has been heard this season was twice beaten—once by Cox and once by Raybould. Liverpool, on their play should have cleared off some arrears in the second half, but Foulke used his fist with sledge-hammer effect, and no more goals were obtained. A four-goal defeat for Blackburn Rovers at Nottingham brings the Lancashire team dangerously near to Grimsby's level. But Grimsby were bitten hollow at Wolverhampton—three goals to none. Middlesbrough scored a goal in each half against Notts Forests, but both teams have such a middling position in the League table that their doings are not very stimulating.

"What was the distance?" Six lengths, said the judge "Time"? 19.32½ replied the umpire. This faithful record of questions and answers exchanged between occupants of the incapacitated Press launch and officials, appeals to as they passed down stream Putneywards, effectively summarizes the University Boat Race of 1903, Of course, Cambridge won. Their victory was aforegone conclusion. Nothing short of a catastrophe could have prevented the Light Blues asserting their superiority. Yet Oxford were afforded the best possible chance of showing theirs kil. The water was smooth, a state of things that greatly favoured their style of rowing ; they won the toss, and so, by securing the Surrey station had about two lengths in hand to start with. But these advantages availed them little. The first minute's rowing revealed them the weaker crew, and before Hammersmith Bridge was reached they were palpably beaten. Starting with 36 dips in the minute, both crews settled down to a steady 34. Thanks to their splendid leg drive and their fine all-round oarsmanship the powerful Cambridge eight soon forged ahead. When opposite Craven Cottage they were a length to the good, and soon afterwads gave the Dark Blues the full benefit of their wash. At Harrod's the advantage had been increased to two lengths, and at Hammersmith Bridge, which was reached in 7 min. 15 sec, another half a length had been added. Then for a brief spell the Oxonians put in some stronger work, and for half a mile or so went as fast as their rivals. The latter, at this time, were putting in only 31 strokes per minute, whereas the Dark Blues were still doing 34. Oxford maintained their effort until they reached Thornycroft's, but thenceforward the Light Blues had matters all their own way, passing under Barnes Bridge with a good five lengths advantage. It was a tame race ; indeed, it could scarcely be called a race. After Cambridge had once drawn clear it was patent to every one that, barring accidents, they had the verdict in safe keeping. Great

credit is, therefore, due to the Dark Blues, who, under very trying and dispiriting circumstances, displayed great pluck and perseverance. Their rowing never got slack or ragged, and their style was every bit as good as that of their rivals. They simply lacked power, and there seemed to be no reserve of force. As a mere matter of detail it may be mentioned that they were steered none too well, but this drawback was, in the circumstances, of little moment. The winners showed great form throughout and had any amount in hand. Despite the trend of opinion in their favour, there were some critics who before the race began, expressed the opinion that the Dark Blues would cause their antagonists more trouble than was anticipated. It so happened that there was no absolute "line" to the form of the two crews. They had not been tried against scratch eights under anything like equal conditions, and the time tests to which the rivals had been subjected were admitted to be unreliable as guides to the formation of an opinion. But the Cantabs fully justified all the high praise which their most ardent admirers had bestowed on them; indeed, when all was over many people went so far as to suggest that they had during training managed to conceal the highest maximum of their skill. Be that as it may, it can be said without fear of contradiction that seldom has either University been represented in the great annual contest by a grander crew than that which yesterday gained for Cambridge her twenty-sixth victory. Oxford have won on thirty-three occasions, so that the Dark Blues can still boast of a majority of seven successes.

Two circumstances militated against the performance of the record time the one that the crews started some forty minutes before the best of the tide, which had begun sluggishly, and was improving every minute at the time they reached the post; the other was a certain amount of foul wind between Hammersmith and Barnes, sufficient to take the way off a boat, but not enough to raise a surf. Up to Hammersmith the time was good enough, being under 7 1-4 mins., which is good, even allowing that the crews start the races off the steamboat dummy, and not as of old, from Putney Bridge. As it was, the time was respectable, especially the last mile of it. The race itself needs no description as to details. Cambridge started with the lead, having slipped their stake boat before the word "Go"; they were never headed, and increased their lead all the way, rowing rather the quicker stroke from first to last, and winning by five or six clear lengths. In the race neither crew rowed up to its best practice form; Oxford did not seem capable of maintining the pace of stroke that they had often shown in practice performances, and Cambridge were very unsteady at times on the keel, especially in Corney Reach. Their performance will not go down to history as equal to those of Gibbon's crews of 1899 and 1900 nor to that of last year. None the less, in the early stage of the parctice the present crew had given promise of equalling, if not excelling, those three predecessors. Oxford rowed up to a fair average considering their material; for the latter Alma Mater and not themselves is mainly responsible. Probably a good deal of nonsense will presently be talked and written about Cambridge style versus Oxford style. Of course every stroke has his own peculiarities, be they good or bad, and tends to transmit them to the crew behind him, and that transmission in its turn can be modified for good or bad by the manner in which seven couples him up. Otherwise, the board principles of style such as approved by the best coaches, were present in both crews, but not perfected in either, and the main difference between the two consisted in the superiority of the Cambridge seven and six both as to physique and action of body as compared to the two weaker representatives of Oxford in the corresponding seats.

Stockport and Woodford, respectively the champions of the North and South, met at Didsbury on Saturday to decide the Lacrosee championship, which Stockport have held since 1897, while Woodford have held the southern flags since 1900. Owing to the threatening weather the attendance was small. Stockport played their usual team, but the visitors unfortunately lacked the services of G. Tosetti, and the brilliant South of England's coud home was very much missed. The game commenced in a somewhat slow fashion, both defences showing a stubborn front, but the holders at last got through the opposing backs after good passing between Harold and G. Mason and Sutton, while the two last-named players were almost immediately afterwards responsible for another goal. Good passing between the Knights and D. Tosetti brought no advantage to the visitors, but Walbourn for them showed good judgment in running out to tackle A. Mason, and took him just in the nick of time, as he was coming right in after taking a good pass from Torkington. Ramsey, Tabram, and Mundy were playing finely and gave their forwards plenty of openings, but although Stockport played their defence in unnecessarily open order these were not utilised, though Keed on one occasion only missed by a few inches. The Woodford goal had some narrow shaves from scrummages in the goal mouth, but Wiggins and Walbourn got the ball away, and the next point to Stockport came from a shot by Torkington from a pass by Sutton. At the other end Tosettti got a hot one in, but Moorhouse saved. Harold and Harry Mason were very prominent at this period, and Sutton, from a pass by the last mentioned, added another goal before the interval, at which point Stockport led by four to nil. Upon resuming, Woodford made all the running, and kept up a hot attack on the Stockport posts. Tosetti enabling W. Knight to register their first goal with a good shot. J. Knight and Tosetti next indulged in some remarkably pretty short passing that resulted in Tosetti's scoring a second goal, while soon afterwards Mundy, the Knights, and Tosetti between them gave Hough an opening of which he promptly availed himself. The visitors were playing a grand game, which was thoroughly appreciated by the spectators, Mundy and Ramsey time after time being responsible for smart saves. Stockport seemed to have met their match, each attack man being well marked, though Wiggins correctly allowed A. Johnson to wander out to between centre and right attack. He often received the ball, but there was no one at first home to give it to, and his passes across to the other wing were almost always too wide. Excitement ran high when, after some good passing between Kind and the Knights, Keed got a good one past Moorhouse and put the teams on level terms. Stockport, however, soon went ahead again, good work by A. Mason, Sutton, and Torkington resulting in a goal by Torkington. A lengthy spell of even play followed, both sides doing their utmost, but the Knights and Tosetti brought the score level once more by some crisp, short passing that evoked prolonged applause. A Johnson, however, gave his side the lead again after cleverly outwitting Wiggins but this success was all but neutralised by Hough J Knight and Keed in a fine bit of play that deserved better success. G. Mason next picked up in a crowd and scored with a fast shot. A. Johnson from a pass by A. Mason cleverly got a goal soon afterwards while G. Mason further added to the score after a fine individual effort. Mundy carried well down and was on the point of shooting when time was called leaving Stockport winners by nine goals to five.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st April.

1. The following promotion has been ordered in No 3 Company Sergt Vice Robertson reverted to gunner at his own request.
2. Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head quarters without delay.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st April.

1. Extract from General Orders, Military Department dated 18th March 1903 is published for information:—
No 225—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Frank Edward Bardoastle, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant vice Captain (Honorary Major) J Leask, V D deceased.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT.

Major-General Sir Richard Westmacott, who recently vacated the Mhow District under the age clause, was one of the old Company cadets and arrived in India in time to join the 23th Foot at Colaba in 1859 and be present at the seige of Heyt and the taking of Dwarka. After the Mutiny he was posted to the 16th Bombay Infantry, but beyond scrimmages with rebellious Bhils, there was no further chance of active service. Three years in the Guzerat Revenue Survey gave him a taste for civil employ; and in 1865 he joined the police, wherein he remained for some fourteen years. There was good sport in the Bombay jungles in those days, and Captain Westmacott twice came to close quarters with panthers. On the first occasion he was badly mauled; but latter, in 1871, he fared even worse, being so bitten that he lost the use of his left arm. Between these two adventures came a fall at a steeple chase, causing a fracture of the skull and resulting in paralysis of the lower part of his body; but two years' stay at Home put him in "going order" again. The suppression of the Naikra Bhils and the action at Warek won him the commendation of Government. In 1879 Major Westmacott returned to military employment; he had risen as high as was possible in the police, and there was no Inspector-Generalship then to be gained. He was immediately employed as the Afghan war was then in progress. He was appointed 2nd-in-Command of the Bombay Transport, and on Major Waudby being killed, became road commandant from Quetta to Kandahar. Regimental service in two or three battalions led eventually to posting to the 28th Bombay Infantry, a regiment that had then, as now, a fine reputation, As 2nd-in-Command Lieutenant-Colonel Westmacott was present at McNeill's zariba and other actions in the Suakin expedition of 1885, and two years later as Commandant he had the conversion of the 28th into a pioneer battalion. The regiment shared in the Lushai expedition of 1889, doing the road-making from Longleh to Haka: and again in 1893 they did similar good work between Kohima and Manipur. A year later Colonel Westmacott had to say good-bye to the regiment which he had raised to a very high standard of efficiency Staff service at Kirkee, Poona and Nasirabad led to the Kampti District in 1897. Then came the great frontier rising, and Colonel Westmacott had at last a chance of showing his true qualities as a commander in the field. A brigade in the Mohmand expedition was followed by the command of the 4th Brigade in the Tirah campaign. Brigadier General Westmacott distinguished himself all through the operations; he was one of the few Generals who never made a mistake and his handling of troops in difficult country was admirable. There was no blundering with the 4th Brigade, and its Commandant was always the last man in after a rearguard action. The K. C. B. was a fitting reward for Tirah and the whole field force acknowledged that no honour given had been better earned. Sir Richard Westmacott was eventually posted to a 1st Class District, Mhow but he could not hold it for the full five years owing to age. His "birthright," if the term may be allowed is the Lieutenant-Generalship of the Bombay Command, which falls in next autumn. No Bombay officer has yet held it; and it would be only a fitting compliment to the old Presidency Army to bestow it upon their formost representative now living Rules and regulations may be quoted, no doubt, to show that such an appointment cannot be made, but India, will certainly lose one of her best and most active General Officers if Sir Richard Westmacott is not re-employed when Sir Robert Lowra cates his Command. Remembering the Tirah expedition and its numerous regrettable incidents one cannot but remark that officers like Generals Gaselee and Westmacott saved the situation more than once in those days; and their services may be wanted again in the field—"Pioneer."

A MILITAY INQUIRY OFFICE.

As the result of long experience we have arrived at the conviction that if the authorities have a mind to confer a cheap boon on the British Army in India, they could not choose a more useful one than the establishment of a small inquiry office at Army Headquarters to which the men might refer their personal cases for authoritative information. It would appear that a large number of soldiers are in the haziest condition of mind upon matters of such importance to them as their terms of service, renewal, rights of discharge, and so forth: while any change in the ordinary conditions, such as the recent new messing pay rules, or a bounty for prolonzation of service creates a formidable outcrop of perplexities which is not worked off for years, long after fresh ones have accumulated. To judge by the number of riddles submitted to persons so very ill-qualified to answer them as the Editor of daily newspapers, the need of guidance must be severely felt. A few specimens at random from recent correspondence before us will show the nature of the difficulties. "In June, 1898," writes on enquirer, "I elected to come on the new messing. At that time I had 2 years and 3 months' service, which entitled me to £3 15s. deferred pay. Do I draw the pound a year gratuity?" . . . . "What amount of deferred pay is a 12-years man entitled to under the old messing rules?" . . . . "Is a man who extended to serve 12 years with the colours (who by the end of December, 1903, completes 11 years and 6 months' service) likely to be sent Home this following trooping season, 1903-04?" . . . . "Is there any authority for the statement that short service men have now to be sent back from India so as to be in England when their term of service with the colours expires?" . . . . "How much service must a Bandsman have who has taken on for his 21 years before he is allowed to cancel his agreement?" . . . . "Can an N.C.O., who enlisted as a boy, claim to go away with ten years' service on reduction to the rank?" . . . . "How long must a Warrant Officer Color Sergeant or Corporal hold his rank in order that he may be able to draw his pension as such on completion of 21 years service?" . . . . "Can a bounty man cancel his extension by repaying the whole bounty?" . . . . "Can a man, on completion of his 12 years take his discharge here and have his passage paid to Australia and the Cape?" . . . . And so on, and so on. It seems hard and unnecessary that a large class of the King's servants should be left to grope along without instruction on questions affecting their nearest interests. It is true that the soldier has his Company Officers to refer to: but that guides, philosopher and friend is not necessarily an authority upon the interpretation of knotty points under the regulations. If the answering of such cases were made over to a single officer at Headquarters it being well understood that all references would be treated as confidential the men would feel that they had somewhere to turn for the settlement of their doubts, and as far as we can judge, the provision would be immensely appreciated:—"Pioneer."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, April 20.

Monday.—Another general fall of the barometer has taken place and the fall has been brisk to very rapid in northern India where pressure is now moderately to largely, below normal. The largest defect occurs in west Bengal and the adjacent districts and strong southerly to south-westerly winds continued at the head of the bay. Thunder storms are reported from Assam and along the west Himalayas. Cheerapoonjee has received 2½ inches, Silchar 1¼ inches and Sibsagar one inch. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the area where the highest temperatures have hitherto been recorded in Gujerat and the west Satpuras; but the temperature has continued in considerable to large excess in the east Satpuras, Deccan and Bengal. The maximum temperature at Chanda yesterday was 111 degrees. The weather continues slightly unsettled in north-east India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have again been large and show a brisk to rapid fall in many places.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Poona, Aurangabad, Deesa and Raipur.

Temperature is in excess of normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 111° at Nagpur to 83° at Dwarka, and minimum from 63° at Lahore to 83° at Raipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Sirsa, Veraval, Amraoti and Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

COTTON GROWING PROJECTS.

INDIA AND EGYPT.

COL. SHEPPERSON'S VIEWS.

The prospects of vastly increasing cotton cultivation in the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire have not struck terror to the heart of our big Transatlantic relative, who nonchalantly whiffs out dollars of smoke as he puffs his favourite cigar. Colonel Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, the well-known cotton expert, to whose views some consideration is paid on the Cotton Exchange of the Empire City, has been casting his eyes about the horizon and pondering the efforts of British and other European Powers to make their colonies produce materials for their cotton mills. Of course, the Colonel recognises the "push" which is being brought to bear on the enterprise, and he may have paid some heed to the energy with which Sir Alfred Jones is fulfilling his part in the great enterprise. Still, the outlook does not impel him to the conclusion that America is nearly used up as a source of cotton supply. From Baltimore we learn that Colonel Shepperson has been setting forth his views in the latest number of the "Manufacturers' Record," and his cogitations have resulted in the conviction that Europe need not hope for any largely increased supply from either India or the land of the Pharaohs. It is just possible that the Colonel views the situation through patriotic spectacles, which magnify the importance of the great Republic and diminish that of other countries. But, however this may be, his views are certain to have some weight on both sides of the Atlantic, for the Colonel is known in Liverpool as well as New York. In his opinion neither the British, nor any of the outsiders can escape dependence on America for cotton to feed their mills and clothe their millions, and the Union has still a good many square miles of land which can be converted into cotton plantations.

Colonel Shepperson notes that the cotton-growing movement promoted by England, Germany, and France has been prompted by the desire to get the staple at prices more in accord with

SPINNERS' IDEAS,

and the manufacturers and merchants have been encouraged by their respective Governments in their search for "fresh fields and pastures new." The Colonel points out that since October, 1899, middling cotton in New York has not been as low as 7 cents per pound. During the two previous years, from September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1899, spot cotton was continuously below 7 cents in New York, except during the first part of September 1897. European spinners having become somewhat accustomed to the lower prices ruling for cotton in these two years (says the Colonel) it is not surprising that they should seek to establish new sources of production in order to reduce the cost by increasing the supply. Of the cotton consumed by the mills of Great Britain, continental Europe and the United States about 80 per cent. is of the growth of the latter. In the five years ending August 31, 1900, the average proportion was 84 1-2 per cent. The high prices resulting from the civil war and the disorganisation of the agricultural interests down South induced such increased cultivation in other countries that it was not until 1882 America furnished as much as 75 per cent. of the total consumption of European and United States mills. For the five years ending with 1890 America furnished within a fraction of 77 per cent.; in the five years ending with 1895 this had increased to 79 1-2 per cent., and for the five years ending with 1900 the proportion was 83 1-3 per cent. of the entire takings of cotton.

"We have now," Colonel Shepperson proudly proclaims, "regained

OUR ABSOLUTE SUPREMACY

in the field of cotton production, and an impartial consideration of the entire situation fully justifies the belief that we will retain it indefinitely." Turning to the chief competitor of the American planter, he says:

There is in India an abundance of suitable land which could be added to the area now devoted to cotton, and while some extension of cotton cultivation may be expected, it seems quite evident that the increased production will be fully absorbed by the growing requirements of the Indian cotton mills. The general uncertainty in regard to the rainfall and its actual insufficiency in many sections of India are serious drawbacks to any considerable increase in cotton cultivation, especially when it is considered that the average yield per acre is only about seventy-five pounds of lint cotton of a quality and a market value much lower than American cotton.

Even the great engineering feats which have brought the waters of the Nile into subjection and provided for the storage of the floods, or the prospective great things in the Soudan, have not dismayed the Colonel, who says:

The chief purpose of the new irrigation works was undoubtedly to safeguard the crops of the land already under cultivation. There will be some extension of acreage, but this will be chiefly in upper Egypt, where the cotton is much inferior to that of lower Egypt, and brings a considerably lower price. The best opinion is that the increase in acreage will be gradual, as it will depend upon the construction of canals to take the water to the new fields. . . . . Assuming, however, an increase in the acreage of 1,500,000 acres and that cotton will get a third of it, or 500,000 acres, this would add about 250,000 bales to the present cotton yield of Egypt. This would probably mark the maximum of the Egyptian cotton crop for some years to come, and it would not be so large in the seasons when other crops promised a greater profit.

Then he takes a further glance round the world—the "New York Commercial Advertiser" calls it a

"COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY."

—to note the cotton growing possibilities, but he sees nothing to induce a belief that American produce will be seriously affected. The Celestial Empire, the Muscovite Turkestan, the German East Africa are all considered, as well as Brazil, and Colonel Shepperson reaches this conclusion:

Except for a small increase from Egypt no greater contribution to the cotton supply of Europe can be expected than at present. It is quite possible to grow cotton in many countries in which it is not now cultivated, but whether it can be produced in large quantities and at low cost and as profitably as the other crops which it would replace, is a very different matter. There are vast possibilities for the extension of cotton cultivation in the United States. According to the last United States census there were in 1899 in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma 40,000,000 acres of improved land, of which 10,600,000 acres were devoted to cotton. New land is being constantly brought under cultivation in each of these states and territories, and the soil is the most productive in the cotton belt. These five states and territories have the requisite area, soil, and climate to enable them to produce as much cotton as is now grown in the entire country. To my mind it is only a question of time when this will be done.

From this it will be seen that Colonel Shepperson looks to the great Republic doubling its present cotton supply, which would make crops of over 22 millions of bales. What do that bulls and bears think of the prospect thus opened out? Of course, against this calculation of the sanguine Colonel there is the fact that the rapidly developing millions of people in the States have to be fed, and that the land may be required for other purposes than the realisation of Colonel Shepperson's cotton dreams.

TO FOUND A NEW COLONY.

2,000 PICKED BRITISHERS LEAVE FOR CANADA.

Seldom has a finer body of men and women set out to seek their fortunes in a new land than the 2,000 British emigrants who left the Mersey recently bound for the fertile plains of the far north-west of Canada.

Each had survived a rigorous examination as to fitness, all classes of society were represented, and the total cash value of the party was about £500,000.

The poorest individual there was a man with £50 and the physique of a wrestler.

There were 1,000 agriculturists, nearly all young men. There were clerks, lawyers, engineers, doctors, eighty domestic servants, a hospital matron, and seven trained nurses.

From the number of dogs and guns, the emigrants might have been a shooting expedition; from the mountains of luggage piled on the quay, a colossal Cook's tourist party.

But the passengers by the Beaver liner Lake Manitoba are more akin to the voyagers by the old Mayflower. They are going out to found a new co-operative colony between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains.

A rant of all the land required has been obtained by the Rev. J.M. Barr, the organiser of the movement, who intends to plant a community of 15,000 people.

Thousands of spectators the other day gave a parting cheer to the pioneers, who arrived at Liverpool in three special trains from London and elsewhere and embarked to the music of a local Volunteer band.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on March 31:—

The delimitation of the frontier between Afghanistan and Seistan does not escape the notice of those German observers who take so benevolent an interest in everything which they imagine to be connected with the Asiatic relations of the British Empire and Russia. The "Kreuz Zeitung" traces in detail, though by no means always accurately, the history of British and Russian influence in the frontier troubles between Persia and Afghanistan, and comes to the conclusion that Great Britain has not only established her right to control the frontier question, but that she is in a position to exert a predominant influence in this sphere. The situation is described as follows:—

"The intervention of England in the frontier dispute on the river Helmand will above all produce an important moral effect. In whatever aspect the matter be regarded, the British will occupy in the eyes of the Persians and Afghans the position of arbitrators, to whom the two parties must submit if they mean to settle the question. For Russia it is particularly inconvenient that the scene of these events should be in the neighbourhood of the Seistan province, which is regarded as possessing great strategical importance. The English have long been busily at work in the neighbourhood of Seistan. They have established a caravan route, and are about to construct a railway which will connect Quetta with the neighbourhood of Seistan. Their Indian trade with the neighbouring Persian provinces is rapidly developing."

"In St. Petersburg all this has been followed with the greatest mistrust, although the Russians have not been in a position to interfere by way of prevention or obstruction. They take all the greater pains, however, to strengthen their influence in Teheran, and to compensate themselves in Khorassan and Azerbijan. It is not probable that they will permanently confine themselves to these measures. The development of events cannot be impeded. Russia is pressing onwards from the north, the British are doing the same from the south and east. The probability of a collision is thus constantly becoming greater."

In these circumstances the Berlin Conservative organ, which nowadays obtains a good deal of information with regard to foreign affairs, devotes itself to a consideration of the specific interests of Germany in the future of Persia. It gives statistics of Persian trade, which it admits is largely in British hands, but it maintains that large quantities of German goods are conveyed to the Persian Gulf in British bottoms. Germany has a professional Consul at Bushire, the trade of which amounts to over £2,000,000, and it is asked why German goods should not be imported in larger quantities through that emporium. There is no reason why other European commercial Powers should at present interfere in the disputes of England and Russia, but they are reminded that it can not be a matter of indifference which of the two finally establishes an actual perdominance over the empire of the Shah. At present Russian political influence in the north and British commercial predominance in the south balance each other, and the conclusion of the "Kreuz Zeitung" is that "the jealousy of the two Powers leaves room for a more tranquil development and a juster treatment of different (European) commercial interests than if one or the other were to acquire a position of undisputed authority in the realm of the Shah."

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, dated March 31, says:—

Remarking upon the fears which are constantly being expressed in Great Britain that Russia will sooner or later enter upon a military campaign against India, the "Novoe Vremya" to-day observes that British public opinion is ill-advised not to appreciate the proofs of the peaceful intention which Russia furnishes at every turn. What the Russians are striving for is not India, but an outlet to the ocean both in the Near and the Middle East. "Such is," the journal adds, "the real object of our advance across the steppes and sandy wastes of Central Asia, an advance which proceeds at times almost imperceptibly, but nevertheless all the more irresistibly."

"It would be premature," the "Novoe Vramya" goes on to say, "to determine beforehand the bounds of this advance, but it is absurd to imagine that it will stop in Central Asia. Very possibly there will be no more bloodshed, and our march towards the South will be peaceably accomplished by means of the introduction of our civilising influence in those States which border on our possessions in Central Asia."

"Our route," the journal concludes, "lies not in the direction of India, and the British therefore need not be so solicitous about the defence of that country, and least of all need they be in so much haste over it."

UNCLAIMED TREASURES.

There is no lack of treasures in the world; the trouble is that they are all claimed; or if indeed there be any unclaimed (and surely there must be some such), they are so difficult to find that for the rank and file of mankind they might as well be among the claimed treasures, or not exist at all. That was a delightful compliment which Charles Reade paid to old maids when he called them unclaimed treasures. Because a thing is unclaimed or rejected by no means implies its worthlessness. A goodly proportion of the masterpieces of literature have been rejected by publishers, Thackeray's incomparable "Vanity Fair" among the number. The only positive proof of anything being a treasure is it having stood the time test. For thousands of years gold has everywhere been regarded as valuable, and people never seemed less inclined to go back on that opinion than they do to-day. For thirty-four years Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been the most popular medicine. Not a year passes without a large extension of its sales nor a day without voluntary testimony as to its power for good. It is a treasure, but by no means an unclaimed one. On the contrary, it is claimed as the family medicine in six hundred thousand (600,000) British homes. There is no matter for wonder in these figures, great as they are when the benefit which it confers is more often than not fully as great as that described in the following legally sworn declaration:—

"I, John Boddy Mintoft, of Nunnington, in the county of Yorkshire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"That in spite of skilled medical aid I was for many years a martyr to indigestion and a strangely disordered stomach, and that had it not been for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I doubt whether I should be alive to-day. For a year or two before I broke down I never knew what it was to have a day's good health. I was always ailing. The least exertion tired me, and I felt drowsy, despondent, and miserable. Ordinarily I had a very good appetite, but just then my food began to disagree with me, and I felt uncomfortable after it. There was a fulness and distension of the stomach that seemed to affect the heart. My breath was very short. Finally, a pain settled in the chest and under the left shoulder. I ought to have attended to it at once; but unfortunately neglected to do so, consequently the disease developed. I had always an unpleasant taste in the mouth, and my tongue was dry and parched. My appetite, hitherto good, was now very poor and after forcing myself to eat I often had violent pain in the stomach and used to break out into a cold perspiration feeling so chilled that I shivered from head to foot. My condition becoming so serious, I consulted a doctor, but in spite of all he did for me I grew worse, and at the end of six weeks was advised to go into a hospital at York. There I was treated with great kindness, but I think my case must have puzzled the doctors for, after detaining me eleven weeks, they sent me away uncured. Then began the most painful period of my illness. When I got home my mother was shocked at my appearance. She has since said that she believed I had come home to die. I was troubled with obstinate constipation, my sleep was broken, and when I lay awake it seemed as if the bed were sinking under me. Night sweats robbed me of the little strength I had left, and I was soon so weak that I could scarcely walk across the room. To go upstairs, I had to crawl on my hands and knees, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that I got down to the sofa again next day. Thus I was for three years a confirmed invalid. Meanwhile, I had seen a specialist whose treatment seemed to do me good at first; but in the end I found myself as bad as ever. Almost in despair, and as a last resource I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Ah, if only I had tried it before! I began to mend as soon as I had taken half of the first bottle. My appetite improved, slightly it is true, but what I ate agreed with me. The night sweats ceased, and gradually strength returned, so that by the aid of a walking stick I could get about. My convalescence was a long one, but by persevering with the Syrup all the bad symptoms left me, and I was able to resume my work again. My present employment is a very arduous one, compelling me to expose myself to all kinds of weather; still, I feel none the worse for it. Believing that it may benefit some other sufferer I regard it as my duty to make these facts known. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act of 1835 (William IV, c. 62). Declared at Malton, in the county of Yorkshire, the 6th of May 1902, by John Boddy Mintoft, before Arthur L. C. Russell, a Commissioner for Oaths.

MILITARY RIOT.

SOLDIERS SHOT DOWN AT PRETORIA.

There was a brawl in the artillery barracks at Pretoria, on the night of March 23.

A corporal of the Leinster Regiment was taken to the guard room. His comrades attempted to rescue him, and, rushing to the barrack-room, obtained their rifles and took up their position on the balcony.

The "fall-in" was sounded, and orders were given for these men to be arrested. They defended themselves, and fired down upon the arresting party, of whom eighteen were wounded. Twenty-two men are now under arrest.—Laffan.

One of the men wounded in the riot succumbed to his injuries. He was buried on March 31 with military honours.—According to an Exchange Company the name of the slain man is John Carey.

Reuter's Agency gives the following version of the riot:—

"The military police, while attempting to arrest several men who were the worse for liquor, were overpowered by comrades of the latter. The remainder of the troops were called out, whereupon the rioters armed themselves with rifles, and, having obtained ammunition, they took up a position outside the barrack-room with fixed bayonets.

"When closed upon they fired, and after their ammunition was expended, a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The rioters were eventually overpowered and arrested.

"Four men received bullet wounds, one being seriously hurt, and sixteen men were more or less injured. An inquiry has been opened into the affair, which was quite spontaneous and unexpected."

The 2nd Battalion of the Leinster Regiment, whose men have behaved so riotously, has a good record of war service.

It was raised in 1853 as the 3rd Bombay European Regiment, and, with the Central India Field Force, fought through the Indian Mutiny. Among the important phases of that war in which it shared were the siege and capture of Rathghur, the action of Baroda, the capture of Garracota, the battle of Betwa, and the siege and capture of Gwalior.

In 1882 it became the 109th (Bombay Infantry) Regiment, and after service as Aden went to India in 1877. Four years later it became the 2nd Battalion of the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), and as such was stationed in turn in Ireland, England, Malta, Bermuda, Halifax (N.S.), Jamaica, and Barbados, prior to going to the South African war in 1901.

TWICE JILTED—£2,500.

OFFICER'S DAUGHTER DATES HER SWEET HEART'S LETTERS.

Unlucky in love, but fortunate in actions for breach of promise, is Miss Gertrude Ricketts, of Southsea, daughter of a late officer in the Madras Staff Corps.

She commenced one such action in 1893, and the man paid £1,000 and costs without going into court.

A jury on March 30 assessed the liability of another defaulting lover, Captain T. Kershaw Gaskell, of Dulwich, at £1,500.

How he proposed to her during a bicycle ride at Bhamo, in Burmah was described by Miss Ricketts. The captain—he was in the 29th Madras Infantry, and said to have boasted of being "the wealthiest officer in Bhamo"—wrote to "Gerty darling" that "you are such a darling to promise me," and called her "wife."

One day Miss Ricketts started for England. The captain was to follow on sick leave and marry her. Also he was to write to every port his sweetheart's ship touched at.

He did neither. After reaching England Miss Ricketts wrote:—

My darling, come, do come, and set my mind at rest. This is simply wearing me out. You always said you were going to test my love for you, and see how much I trusted you, but this is too hard for me to bear.—Your ever loving and heartbroken Gerty.

It was left to a solicitor to elicit an answer. Then Captain Gaskell broke silence with the message, "I have not at any time made Miss Ricketts any promise to marry her."

As a contrast, the lady's counsel read one of the captain's earlier letters:—

I am ready to answer any questions, my darling girl, and my conscience is perfectly clear. Oh, Gerty my life is a miserable one being doubted by you like this. You ask if I am in earnest, darling Gerty, I know what honour is, and I pride myself I have a little.

The gallant officer did not go into the witness-box.

His counsel pathetically reminded the jury that they might have noticed when in their own gardens the wily spider weaving a net in which to catch the unfortunate fly. His client was the unfortunate fly.

It appeared that Captain Gaskell did not date his letters. But Miss Gertrude carefully dated the missives as she received them.

"I suggest," said counsel, "that from the first you were looking to a possibility of a breach of promise action."

"I deny that" replied Miss Ricketts. "My family and I always date letters."

"That is the best explanation you can offer?"—"Yes."

"And a very good one, too, put in the judge."

MARCH TO SOKOTO.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION'S SHARE OF FIGHTING.

Details of the advance towards Sokoto of the British Boundary Commission, under Colonel Elliot, which, had already arrived at Sokoto City when the troops from Kano reached that place, are furnished by Reuter's agency.

At the end of January the British Commissioners had marched to Junju, a hundred miles north of the Niger, to meet the French Commissioners, who, however, had not then arrived. The whole of that portion of the Western Soudan was very unsettled; slave raiding was in progress everywhere, and so insecure were life and property that scarcely anyone ventured outside the gates of the stockaded towns.

The route followed by the British lay along a sandy track, traversing a parched and waterless country. The Harmattan wind filled the air with fine sand, rendering it impossible to see half a mile ahead, and this combined with the dense smoke, caused by grass fires, rendered the progress of the expedition difficult.

At many of the towns the people were friendly, and streamed out of the gates with presents, but in many cases they were distinctly hostile, and strong zarebas with mounted night guards were necessary. A column of fifty men, with a 75 millimetre gun, had previously had to shell the village of Giyuac, about ninety miles to the west of Sokoto, whose people had been cattle stealing and slave raiding.

There was a stiff fight, and the place was stormed amid showers of poisoned arrows at close range. Over 100 dead were counted in the town, thirty of whom were lying at the point where the wall was breached.

In spite of this lesson, other towns in the vicinity continued to give trouble. Some of the places passed by the Commissioners were found to be deserted, all the people having gone on ahead to hold a big war palaver. Messages were sent that the white men would be killed, but as the British advanced the natives fled.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

APRIL 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

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America—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

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Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable New York, Haiti and routes via Keywest and Bermudas to Haiti Republic of San Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela interrupted.
During interruption telegrams for Haiti San Domingo Curacao and Venezuela will be forwarded via Bermudas up to Turks Island thence by boat daily to Haiti they can only be accepted at senders risk and are subject to delay.
Cable St. James Haiphong interrupted.
Telegrams forwarded by Land Line.
Teheran route right.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Dalkeith Palace, which has been placed at the disposal of the King and Queen during their stay in the south-east of Scotland in May, stands near the end of the High-street of Dalkeith village, some eight miles from Edinburgh, in a beautiful park of 1,035 acres. The Palace is in the Grecian style, and was built in 1700 by Sir George Vanbrugh for Monmouth's duchess. Its predecessor, the castle, was the seat first of the Grahams, and then of the Douglases from the fourteenth century till 1642, when the ninth Earl of Morton sold it to the second Earl of Buccleuch. Dalkeith has been visited by James IV., James VI., Charles I., Prince Charles Edward, George IV., and Queen Victoria.

The announcement that Mr. Will Crooks would submit his motion on payment of members in the Commons reminds one of the first appearance of Mr. Thomas Burt, the first Labour member. Mr. Burt did not altogether please the Newcastle people, a member of the Municipal Council remarking: "He does not look at all like an M.P." Some of the miners (says the "Sovereign") resented the high silk hat their member had adopted after his election. His arrival in the House was awaited with languid curiosity. But he soon made his mark in that difficult assembly, and when on one occasion his resignation appeared imminent the "Standard" wrote a most gushing leader, wet with "Tory tears."

A correspondent writes:—Perhaps the Royal commission appointed to inquire into the question of London traffic will consider an improvement which is to be shortly introduced in Paris. The white batons of the Paris police so much in evidence in stopping lines of carriages on the boulevards or ordering them forward, are to be superseded by a white disk, luminous by night, and arranged to advance or move back at each street corner. One policeman will be able to manipulate the apparatus.

The money has all been collected for a proposed memorial to the late Mr. R. W. Blackmore, the novelist, a fact which has given the admirers of the authors of Lorna Doone much satisfaction. Exeter Cathedral has been selected as the place for the memorial, which is to take the form of a three-light stained glass window and a sculptured tablet. The committee which includes Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr Hall Caine, and Mr. W. Blackwood, have placed the sculpture part of the memorial in the hands of Mr. Hems, of Exeter, while Messrs. Percy Bacon and Brothers, of London, a leading firm of ecclesiastical artists have been consulted regarding the window.

The societies for the prevention of the abuse of public advertising will find encouragement and amusement in a story told in a weekly contemporary. At

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE ragging incident in the Grenadier Guards may be taken as closed. It would be unfair to the Service to suggest that the particular practices of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards were general; but the methods of dealing with subalterns whose misconduct merited correction have been no doubt as deliberate, if perhaps less drastic, in other regiments. Junior officers have been too much addicted to dealing with their unpopular comrades on lines which could not be approved or tolerated, and it is as well perhaps that the case in which action has been taken should have occurred in the senior battalion of the Service. If the scandal had arisen in a less distinguished corps, the lesson might not have gone home as it has done. The lesson, after all, is a simple one. Junior officers may be left to keep each other in order within limits. The traditions of the Service require a high standard of personal conduct, and misbehaviour is not to be tolerated. But "ragging," whether it be for professional irregularities or as a penalty for personal unpopularity, must not be carried to the excess which it was shown to have reached in the Guards, and which, no doubt, it approached in other regiments in the Service. The problem of the juniors is how an impossible comrade is to be got rid of. There are such people, and their removal is essential to the interests of the Army. But the Royal Warrant provides for it, and it is because commanding officers neglect to carry out the Regulations that "ragging" has come into vogue.

The Report of the Naval Reserves Committee is one of the most interesting and valuable Blue-books that has been presented to Parliament for many years past. The Committee was appointed in January, 1902, to consider how the manning of the Navy might be supplied and the active service ratings supplemented by Naval Reserves. . . . Naval officers will note with unanimous approval, we think, that the Committee's plan recognises the vital importance of maintaining a fully-trained active list commensurate in strength with the expansion of the Fleet. A trained Reserve, nearly double the strength of the existing force, cannot be formed with great rapidity, and hence the evident need of putting no sudden check upon the growth of the active list. "Since 1859," says the Committee, "the requirements of the Navy have outgrown the power of the Mercantile Marine to supply them. The former have increased: the number of British seamen employed in the latter has decreased." Still, it is held that the Mercantile Marine is capable of yielding more men and officers for the Reserves than it does at present, and more especially in the form of a stoker reserve. . . . Already the fishermen form considerably more than half the Reserve, and the Committee considers that this section of the maritime population has not been fully tapped. . . . Slightly higher retaining fees are suggested, and the important recommendation is made that the widows and children of all Reserve men killed in action should have the same claim upon the State as those of active service ratings. Recruiting for the Reserves can be stimulated, it is held, by a more extensive system of advertisement, and by increased payments to the recruiting officers. Nor does the Committee think it imperative to restrict recruiting to the maritime classes. Our Reserves, they hold, may safely include a section of landsmen provided these men undergo training afloat. Upon the growth of the Royal Fleet Reserve, which will continue to be composed entirely of fully-trained men, the Committee lay emphatic stress. Their recommendation that the Admiralty be empowered to expand this splendid branch of the Reserves has already been acted upon.

The decision of our military authorities to abolish the lance has not unnaturally occasioned surprise in Germany, where the "Queen of Weapons" has of late years been brought much into prominence. The question is asked. "Is the British War Office disposed to accept the teachings of South Africa as final and conclusive?" The campaign of the veldt, it is pointed out, was quite exceptional; it was a war in which a trained and disciplined army was called upon to face conditions which were peculiar to the country. Although employed in large numbers, the cavalry, as an arm of the Service, rarely got into touch with the enemy, and could not, therefore, be expected to assert itself. Yet, whenever the opportunity did occur, the cavalry, say the German critics, was found to be "all there." The "most successful commander of the war," as he is pronounced, Sir John French, is a cavalry officer. Colonel Mahon, who relieved Mafeking, Major-Generals Baden-Powell and Lord Dundonald, Colonels Scobell, Broadwood, Rimington, Allenby, Burn-Murdoch, Lord Basing, Byng, and Lowe all represented the same arm. Are all these officers in favour of the new theories? The Germans cannot appreciate and do not see any reasons for, our latest order affecting the mounted arm. They refuse to admit that any good will be done by lowering the position and status of cavalry. They regard the step as a retrogressive one, opposed to the teachings of modern warfare. And Colonel Haig, it will have been observed, than whom there are few better authorities in our Army, took the same view when giving evidence before the War Commission the other day. To quote from the official summary, Colonel Haig "considered that cavalry would have a larger sphere of action than formerly in future wars. He expressed his view that the character of cavalry should be kept entirely distinct from that of mounted infantry. He was satisfied, from his South African experience, that the necessity of training cavalry to charge was as great as in the time of Napoleon." Yet, if cavalry are still to adopt shock tactics, with what better weapon can they be armed, as the German critics argue, than with the lance?

The recent order abolishing the lance and ordering cavalry in future to rely upon the firearm as their chief weapon is a heresy, but not a new one. The same idea prevailed among the officers who returned from the War of Independence in America, as told in Fortescue's "British Army." They were all for abolishing the bayonet and turning the cavalry into mounted infantry. Now, if the lance is to be taken from the rapidly-moving horse soldier who crosses the dangerous fire zone at full gallop, how much more necessary it must be to deprive the slow-moving foot soldier of his much-prized weapon. Theoretically, the infantryman should never get to close quarters; but he does, and when he does usually uses the bayonet with deadly effect. Arms are always equal when the fight is waged whether with slings and stones, bow and arrows, Brown Besses, or Lee-Metfords. No combat has ever been decided by the two opposing forces sitting down and potting one another. The decision of a combat is only arrived at when the parties engaged meet in personal conflict. Then the side which is weakest in "moral" and discipline is bound to give way. The cavalry record was no bad one in South Africa. Instance Elandslaagte, French riding over the opposing Boer rifleman in Kimberley; and the work of the "ever-victorious Inniskillings" in Orange River Colony. These incidents hardly justify the whole-sale condemnation of cavalry traditions, handed down for the last 200 years by leaders of all nations. The Germans say this, and they are undoubtedly right. We owe a great debt to brother Boer, who, after our cavalry had discarded their proper weapons, galloped over the firing lines of Methuen's and Benson's columns, a thing they would not have dared to do had there been a force of cavalry present armed with sword and lance. But the depreciation of cavalry is, after all, only a passing delusion. The cavalry will still put their faith in the motto of that distinguished regiment, the 16th Lancers, "Aut cursu, aut cominus armis."

It is reported, with some degree of certainty, that the Admiralty intend establishing the rank of paymaster-in-chief on the active list, and that about a dozen fleet paymasters are to be promoted thereto. In this new departure it is to be hoped that seniority will not solely be the guiding principle. It has always been a drawback in the accountant branch that officers were advanced irrespective of qualifications. Never mind how satisfactorily duties were performed, they secured their steps in rank the same as an officer of but small ability, and who had probably given the Admiralty departments considerable trouble in examining his accounts. Were promotion made less by seniority and a fair amount of selection adopted, an opening would arise for recognising those who had proved their value as accountants. The rank of paymaster-in-chief was established in 1855 for bestowal on officers at the time of retiring. At that period commissions were issued to officers who secured a step in rank when they withdrew from active service, and three paymasters, who were the first to enjoy the new designation, were styled captain in those documents. The error was pointed out, but the Admiralty would not admit it. My Lords, however, took care that it should not be repeated.

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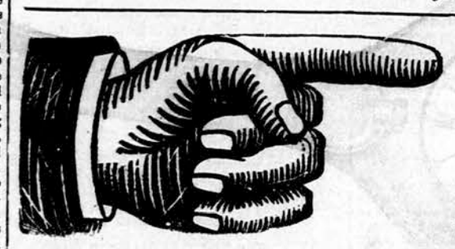

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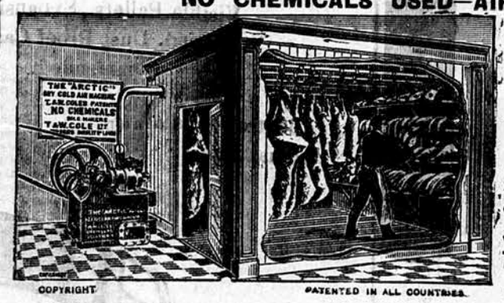

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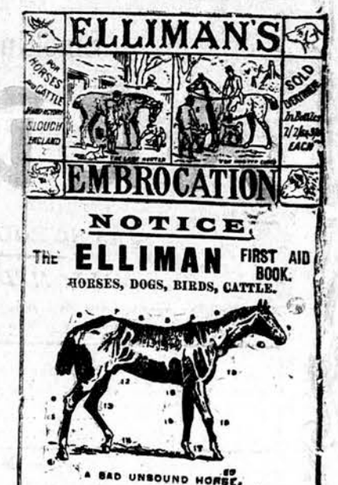

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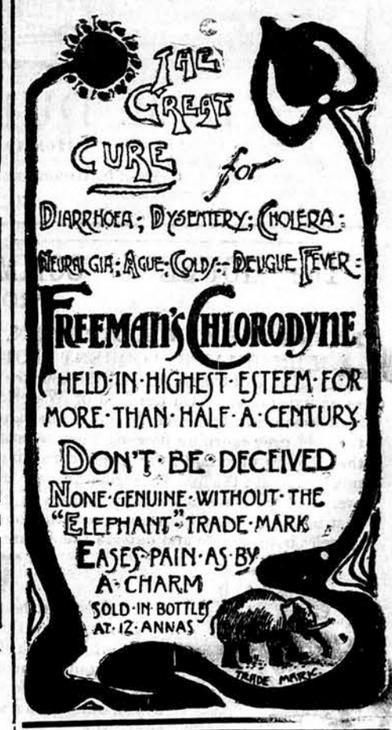
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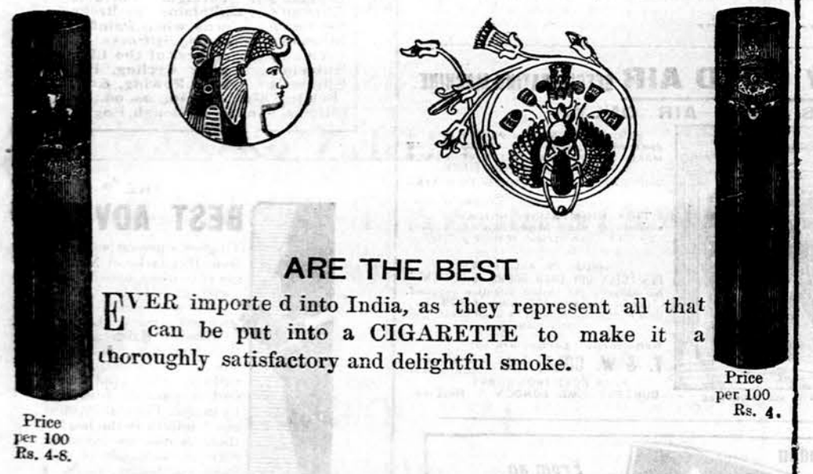

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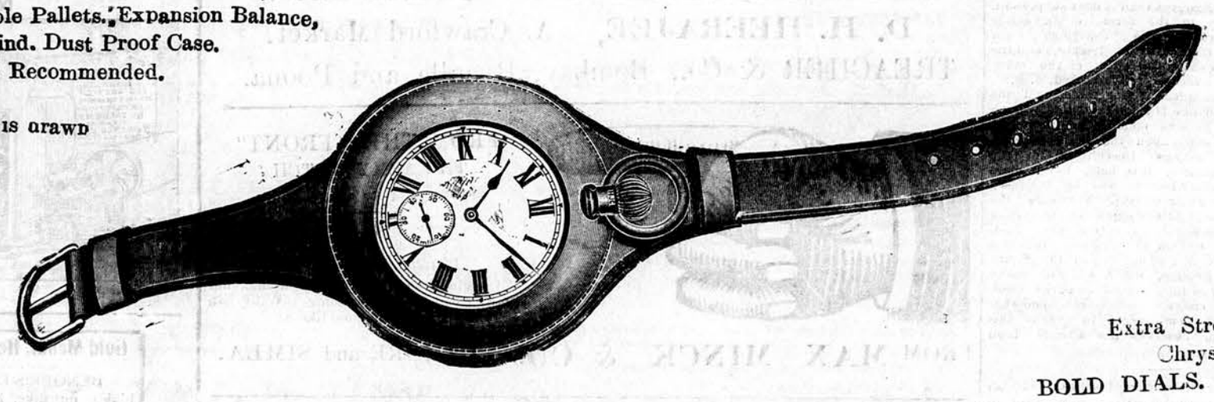

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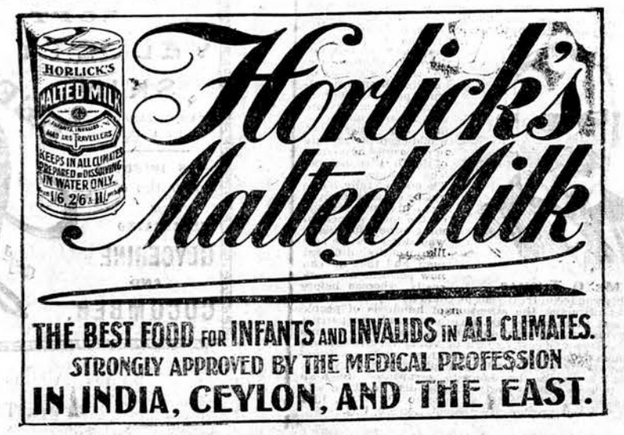

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